THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 131

••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Neutrality Takes to the Air

Re: Presidential Discretion

DanubianDemocracyNext?

¶ **Somewhere in the skies** between Washington and the Texas tarpon grounds, an airplane flashes through the clouds carrying a very important document to a vacationing President for his signature. That document is the new compromise neutrality bill, continuing the present prohibition on export of war munitions from the United States to belligerents and incorporating a "cash and carry" feature which gives the President discretionary power in time of foreign conflict to ban export of certain materials. The compromise makes an embargo on arms, munitions and implements of war mandatory, but gives the President discretion in instituting the "cash and carry" policy.

¶ **Opponents of the bill** fear that it may hamper America's moves in case the threat of Fascism against democracy makes collective action of democratic countries imperative. They also question the advisability of giving any chief executive so much "war making" authority. As a matter of fact, the most common sentiment favoring the bill is the thought that the compromise bill was "better than either of the original neutrality proposals" — a rather left-handed salute. Democracies should be especially careful of their commitments these days, since authoritarian countries have made neutrality agreements on such brittle parchment.

¶ **This question** of presidential discretion, so vital in the neutrality discussion, extends over into the realm of economy, as fiscal experts, examining reports on special savings that can be made between now and July 1, express doubt as to their ability to cut expenditures below President Roosevelt's $7,781,000,000 estimate. With Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson opposing the proposal to impound 15 per cent of all unobligated appropriations and give the President discretionary authority over the cuts to be made, there is considerable confusion as to what the Chief Executive's sense of economy may produce—especially in the light of his failure or inability to keep previous budget-balancing promises.

¶ **To bring this** erratic budget bird to earth a group of Senators behind James F. Byrnes, South Carolina Democrat, proposes to sprinkle the unobligated expenditures with a bird lime composed of a flat 10 per cent cut, while Senator Robinson joins Senator Byrnes in supporting a half-billion-dollar reduction in the relief item.

¶ **In fact, surface acts** would indicate that, while the President was talking economy and boosting relief, the Senate is making a display of economies while saying little about amounts it might like to spend on pet projects. Those close to the President imply that his deep billion-and-a-half dip into the bucket is a device intended to discourage fellow dippers in Congress. In addition to the President's powers, therefore, he will surely need to exercise vast discretion.

¶ **Berlin has an answer** for the projected visit to Rome of its Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath. It desires to bottle up the Spanish evil-genie which is beginning to embarrass both diplomatic and military circles, as independent states in middle Europe reveal a tendency to coalesce with Great Britain and France in a democratic front. A rather ironic justice may be traced in this new situation, for whereas the Fascist powers have been building for military ascendency, the smaller powers now turning to democracy for encouragement are driven not alone by fear of Fascist armies, but by the necessities of peaceful trade. There might be a lesson in this for militarists—but it is doubtful they would heed it.

¶ **A minister** of the Established Church at Horbury, England, back in 1865, was preparing to lead a portion of his flock to a neighboring town to participate in a religious festival. A marching song that would express the progressive impulse of Christianity was needed. Through the night he worked, penning that stirring sentiment: "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and in the morning taught it to the children. From that morning's march the theme has been sung along the Christian way. Now comes news that the original manuscript by the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, who in his busy span of 90 years wrote more than 100 volumes, has changed hands, at a price unknown, but thought to be well above $500. Sir Arthur Sullivan wrote the familiar tune in 1871. Perhaps neither author or composer suspected that they were doing more than a trifling act when they made their contributions. But their response to a higher inspiration has continued through the years to inspire others, bringing hope, and confidence and renewed consecration to wayseekers everywhere and insuring the fulfillment of the prophecy in the closing words of the hymn:

This through countless ages
Men and angels sing.

They Work for Peace

© Harris & Ewing; Wide World

Carl J. Hambro
President of the Parliament of Norway

Dr. Alice Masaryk
Daughter of Czechoslovakia's First President

Peace Campaign Pledged Anew To Stronger League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30 — A renewed pledge to stimulate "recognition of the sanctity of treaty obligations" and at the same time to stimulate the remedying of international conditions that might lead to war, was voiced as part of the International Peace Campaign here today.

At an influential gathering, held in the Albert Hall, a resolution was adopted expressing satisfaction with the progress of the International Peace Campaign on the Continent, and pledging support to further efforts, including the strengthening of the League of Nations through development of collective security.

Speakers at the meeting included Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and M. Pierre Cot of France, joint presidents of the International Peace Campaign, Mr. C. J. Hambro, Speaker of the Norwegian Parliament; M. Henri Rolin, Belgian Senator, and Dr. Alice Masaryk, daughter of the first President of the Czechoslovak Republic.

The "principles" of the peace campaign which the meeting reaffirmed, are:

1. Recognition of the sanctity of treaty obligations.
2. Reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement and the suppression of profit from the manufacture of arms.
3. Strengthening of the League of Nations for the prevention and stopping of war by the more effective organization of collective security and mutual assistance.
4. Establishment within the framework of the League of Nations of effective machinery for the remedying by peaceful means of international conditions that might lead to war.

Women's League Declares War On Enemies of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—A world from which violence is banished both from international and national relationships is the goal of some 300 women gathered here from all parts of the country for the annual meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

"All women against all war," is their motto.

International peace, interracial peace and interclass peace will be jointly discussed at their three-day sessions here. Reports from officers disclose how representatives of the league during the last year have pushed legislation with these three aims from their historic gray stone headquarters opposite the State Department from which Ulysses S. Grant directed military operations during the Civil War.

The league has been active in getting Congress to put through a neutrality bill to take the place of the one expiring on May 1; they have fought vigorously the record-breaking appropriations for the army and navy; they have urged the President and other officials to state publicly the military policy of the United States; and they have opposed the Sheppard-Hill bill to take the profit out of war as a weak measure.

To encourage inter-racial peace, the league has advocated passage of the anti-lynching bill imposing penalties on communities where lynching occurs.

Interclass peace as exemplified in amicable relations between labor and capital has held an especially prominent place in the league's activities this year. Collective bargain-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Packard's Vote On Union Seen As Strike Curb

Results Called Example for Settlement of Future Strife

C. I. O. Wins, 4 to 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 30—Strikes will be decreased through the country by the spectacular example of the Packard Motor Car Company, where a labor union won a victory through the ballot under the National Labor Relations Board instead of going through the old ways of strife, it is predicted by officials of the board and leaders of the winning union.

Now that the Wagner Act has been validated, the United Automobile Workers of America, simply by arranging a vote of Packard hourly pay employees on whether they wanted to be represented by the union as the sole bargaining agency in the company, gained more than in all the sit-down strikes and weeks of negotiations in General Motors, Chrysler, Hudson and Reo produced.

Obviously, though, the sit-down strikes helped to build up union sentiment to the point where it was expressed four to one in the Packard company. This landslide reveals a much stronger sympathy for the C. I. O. union among automobile employees than had been sensed in the industry. The size of the vote for the union astonished even members of the National Labor Relations Board at Washington.

The union had claimed a membership of something over 10,000. In the election it received 11,588 ballots. This is 81 per cent of the vote cast, as against 2655 votes recorded against the union.

Craft Unions Eliminated

Another important development is the wiping out of all possible craft union lines at Packard The election establishes the Automobile Workers Union as the one big union of the company for the coming year. No craft union filed any objection or protest to the election, which was accordingly conducted on a plant-wide basis without regard to crafts.

"The Packard election will go far to eliminate strikes on the issue of recognition of the union," commented H. A. Cranefield, regional attorney for the Labor Relations Board.

"That is one of the purposes of the pact. In a large number of strikes the sole issue is recognition.

"In addition, in so far as the election procedure tends to bring about more widespread conference and negotiation—in other words, collective bargaining—it ought to reduce strife and strikes over specific conditions of employment.

"If only men will negotiate in good faith, they will be very likely to reach agreement.

"Unions have had a beautiful example," Mr. Cranefield added, "of the speed and efficiency with which an election can be carried through by the Labor Relations Board. It

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Italians Decree Salary Increase

By the Associated Press

Rome, April 30

The Central Italian Corporative Committee today decreed 10 to 12 per cent salary increases for all workers earning under $78 monthly. Smaller raises for higher salaries also were ordered.

British Sanction Rescuing Children From Bilbao Siege

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30—The British Government has agreed to admit a number of refugee Basque children into Britain, on the understanding that they will be provided for by private individuals and organizations and do not become a charge on the public funds.

The request for permission to bring children here was made by Mr. Wilfred Roberts, M. P., on behalf of the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief Interests, whose work has been greatly stimulated by the bombing of Guernica and other acts of ruthlessness committed by the insurgents in their latest onslaught against Bilbao.

Hitherto the fighting in this area has been carried out with greater regard for the noncombatants than in other parts of Spain and several exchanges of prisoners have been arranged through the intermediary of the Swiss Red Cross.

Hard to Get Them Out

Doubts are expressed, however, whether in view of the campaign of frightfulness that is going on it will be easy to secure the evacuation even of children, seeing that every child that leaves Bilbao means one less mouth to feed and Gen. Francisco Franco has announced the intention of starving the city out, if he cannot win in any other way.

Nevertheless the committee is determined to proceed with its humanitarian work to the best of its ability and the Government is being urged to organize diplomatic pressure on General Franco to make him let the women and children leave.

Hope is even expressed in some circles that the German Government will join in the movement since Reichsführer Hitler denounced the bombing of open towns in a speech in 1935 and the German Government has disclaimed all responsibility for the bombing of Guernica, though British eyewitnesses are unanimous that planes and bombs of German origin were used.

"Nothing Like It"

Meanwhile protests against the bombing of Guernica continue to pour in. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood in the House of Lords yesterday described the act as "one of the most horrible things that has ever been done. I think," he added, "there has been nothing of this kind in the history of civilized nations."

Lord Cecil declared that the British Government should make it clear that such an act is not a legitimate operation of war and should "use every possible international machinery there is to make the protest effective."

The Earl of Plymouth, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, replying for the Government, said that he did not think raising the matter with the League would promote the objects everyone had in view, namely, the prevention of a recurrence of such acts. He did not believe, he said, that "the responsibility for such acts in the past rests on one side alone."

Lord Plymouth closed, however, with the promise that if the Foreign Secretary "thought anything could be done it certainly would be done."

Loyalists sink rebel warship; Franco's command of sea imperilled: Page 3.

Speed Marks Passage Of Neutral Bill

Rushed by Air to President—Congress Acts in Record Time

Effects Weighed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—President Roosevelt's signature is expected today on the measure which will set up, for the first time, a permanent neutrality policy for the United States.

Rushed through Congress in an afternoon, sped to the Chief Executive by airplane to his fishing expedition on the Gulf of Mexico, this new statute is realized in Washington, and aparently in foreign capitals, as possessing far-reaching potentialities involving the basic questions of peace or war-involvement.

The law, adopted without a dissenting vote in the House and by a 41-to-15 margin in the Senate, mandatorily requires the American President to prohibit all exports of arms and munitions of war to belligerents or civil war factions, to forbid loans or credits to them, and to ban travel of Americans on vessels of belligerent nations.

"Cash and Carry" Provisions

Less rigidly, the law permits the President also to impose a "cash and carry" restriction on any type of materials he chooses to define. That is, the Chief Executive can require title to pass to foreigners before any of the commodities he specifies can leave American ports, and all sales must be for cash. This authority, however, is limited experimentally to two years.

The present temporary neutrality law expires at midnight Saturday, while the proclamations issued under it—which prohibit export of munitions to the Spanish factions—also expire at midnight of May 1. Thus President Roosevelt is expected not only to sign the new law, thus turning another page in the history of American relations with other nations and wars, but he must issue new proclamations affecting the tense Spanish situation.

It will be necessary for him to proclaim anew that a state of civil strife exists in Spain, and to reissue his list of arms, ammunition, and instruments of war, which it becomes automatically illegal to export thereto.

The President could also issue a proclamation bringing the cash-and-carry provisions respecting commodities into play, but he is not expected to do so at once. Such a proclamation, however, would require him to find that "the placing of restrictions on the shipment of certain articles or materials in addition to arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States to belligerent states, or a state wherein civil strife exists, is necessary to promote the security or to preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the life of citizens of the United States."

Fund Solicitation Banned

One other sharp effect is definitely assured. No longer may solicitation of funds be carried on in the United States for "any government, political subdivision, faction, asserted government, or person" wherein civil strife exists, or which is a belligerent.

Therefore, certain organizations in the United States which have been soliciting funds for the Span-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Heads Chamber

© Harris & Ewing

George H. Davis
Kansas City, Mo., Grain Dealer Elected President of Chamber of Commerce of United States

U.S. Chamber Attacks Policy Of New Deal

Business Centers Attack on Roosevelt Court Plan and Wagner Act

Economy Demand

Executives Voice Plea for Cut in Federal Costs to Balance Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—Organized business of America, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has rejected emphatically President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization program. More than that, in a series of striking resolutions adopted at the close of its twenty-fifth annual convention here, it has again and again criticized the New Deal either directly or inferentially, and wound up its sessions by putting itself clearly on record on major economic issues facing the country.

The chamber attacked the alleged one-sidedness of the recently validated Wagner Act, and ordered its board of directors to make immediate representations to Congress for a complete overhauling of the legislation.

The chamber denounced the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act, by which minimum wage and hour standards are prescribed for companies supplying the Government with goods, and charged the measure has shown its "impracticability and impropriety."

Balanced Budget Asked

The chamber threw its wholehearted approval to the fight for a balanced budget, but couched this in such terms as to carry cold comfort to the Administration, since it commented on the "disappointing slowness" of the process, cited continued heavy federal expenditures, and urged rapid diminution of work relief. Nevertheless, the chamber called on "every business man, every organization of business men and every community" to throw itself into the fight, and urged them to refrain from asking for new expenditures.

In taxation, the chamber attacked and demanded alleviation from the 'outstanding hardships and inequities" of the corporate surtax, and described the capital gains and losses provision of the income tax law as "unfair and inequitable." It made plain throughout that it expected the budget to be balanced, not by "additional taxation," but by slicing off Government expenditures and work relief, and declared flatly that the deficit may be promptly eliminated by "a rigorous control of appropriations."

Pay-As-You-Go Policy

The chamber demanded a pay-as-you-go policy in the administration of the Social Security Act rather than the accumulation of a gigantic fund. Under another resolution, the chamber will set up a special committee to study all specific proposals for governmental reorganization. Regarding employment, it said specifically that "work relief as provided by the Federal Government should be brought to a close through gradual steps." The same resolution apparently takes issue with those advocating an unemployment census, declaring such counts have been 'disappointing."

Particular interest has attached from the outset to this convention of the chamber, as the first after the 1936 Roosevelt election landslide and as indicating a possible modification of the hostility of business to the New Deal. The tone and tenor of the resolutions just adopted offer the best comment on this possibility and show no appreciable change of sentiment toward Mr. Roosevelt or his policies. The chamber, however, in electing George H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo., grain man as its new president, has picked a man who is believed to be fully capable of bringing business and Administration policies into closer alignment if an opportunity is offered by the White House in months to come. As to the convention as a whole, speeches before round tables and general sessions as well as private conversations showed divided opinion among speakers, one section demanding a fight to the finish, another calling for conciliation in the light of the election victory.

Hostile to Court Plan

There was no sign of reconciliation in the resolution adopted on the Supreme Court. Off the record, many business men declared Mr. Roosevelt's judiciary reorganization plan and his failure to denounce the sit-down strike have weakened him in the country and made efforts at harmony with business leaders impossible for the time being.

In the Supreme Court resolution the chamber reviewed its past position, and then continued:

Experience has demonstrated that ours is the best form of government yet devised for a free people. The three departments of government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—each has its separate functions. There should be no encroachment by any one department upon the functions of either of the others. The judicial department must remain free and independent, without any degree of effort on the part of either the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Hopkins Battles To Keep Jobless On Relief Rolls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, is determined that federal budget economies shall not be taken "out of the hide of the unemployed."

On Capitol Hill, Mr. Hopkins' $1,500,000,000 appropriation bill has become the chief target of a group of senators and congressmen who want a balanced budget and believe that unemployment relief is the first place to save.

Asked if he could get along on $1,000,000,000 next year, Mr. Hopkins retorted, "I could, but the unemployed couldn't." He vigorously attacked those who want to save money "by taking it away from people who haven't got anything, because they probably won't yell so loud."

During the present fiscal year the WPA alone will spend around $1,900,000,000, Mr. Hopkins estimates. Additional relief money spent by the CCC and the Resettlement Administration will bring the total to about $2,200,000,000.

Thinks States Carry Enough

The budget for next year calls for substantially smaller expenditures. President Roosevelt has indicated that about $150,000,000 out of the $1,500,000,000 will go to relief agencies other than the WPA. The remaining $1,350,000,000 will be sufficient to carry next year's load only if certain optimistic predictions of increased employment come true, Mr. Hopkins says.

The relief problem is being further complicated by increased cost

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Economics in the News

The Price of Gold—Why Does the U. S. Government Pay as Much as $35 an Ounce for It?—A Bargain Rate

By H. B. E.

For exactly two and a quarter years the United States has been paying to all comers, Americans and foreigners, $35 an ounce for gold. Now a hubbub of "whys" is going around the world. It is the purpose of this article to give the answer.

Our story goes back to the momentous days in early March, 1933, when President Roosevelt assumed office. At that time the price of gold was fixed at $20.67 an ounce. To everybody, foreigners as well as Americans, who had gold to sell, this was the price paid for it. The metal was used to redeem currency on demand. It was this privilege that the Government voided on March 6. That is, the United States went off the gold standard.

Not till Oct. 25, however, was the buying price of gold changed. It was then changed at the behest of the inflationists. They wished to put up the prices of American commodities. All manner of weapons had been used in March-October to effect this end, but the wholesale commodity price level had risen only a trifle more than 9 per cent. In this index the prices of farm products aroused the most concern. Rising from a low of 41 in February to 60 in July, they had sunk to 56 by October, and the clamor of the inflationists for other price-raising methods became irresistible. For the inflationist sentiment centered in the farm belt.

At this juncture Prof. George F. Warren appeared upon the Washington scene. A Cornell professor, he is a noted agricultural economist and one of his students eventually became Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr. Mr. Morgenthau brought Professor Warren to see the President. The economist had a very simple formula for raising prices which, as I can testify, he can propound with both plausibility and conviction. He converted the President.

The formula, presented as a sure-fire device, was to keep on marking up the buying price of gold till the desired level of general prices had been reached. The implied goal was the 1926 level. In putting the Warren experiment in effect, the President, in a radio address on Oct. 22, declared, "This is a policy and not an expedient."

So a new official buying price for gold was established on Oct. 25. It was $31.36 an ounce, as compared with a then world price of $29.80. Naturally, when one buyer offers more than the world price for any commodity, the higher price becomes the ruling one. Nobody is going to sell anything for $29.80 when he can get $31.36 for it. Accordingly the American price became the ruling price. Every few days from then on the price was marked up in Washington. From $31.36 it was pushed to $34.45 by Jan. 16, 1934.

In a modern world whose money supply is not regulated by its gold supply, I could never see the force of the Warren contention. Nor could most commentators. The events justified their doubts.

By January, according to Dr. Frederick A. Bradford, in his "Monetary Developments Since 1932," it had become clear that "the Gold Purchase Plan was not going to effect the desired objective." The general index for commodity prices, which stood at 71 for September, remained at this figure during October, November and December, rising one point to 72 in January, 1934. Farm products, among the constituent items, rose a little more, but not much. Moreover, a wave of protests beat upon the President from the economists, similar to the one that greeted the Silver Purchase Plan, which had a similar objective.

So the President called a breathing spell in the marking-up process, and, in the Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 30, 1934, provisionally fixed the American buying price for gold at $35 an ounce. Here it has remained ever since.

At this price, the advance since March, 1933, amounted to exactly 69 per cent. The inflationists in the farm belt and in the industrialists' group known as the Committee for the Nation thought this was too low. Even if the Warren experiment had not worked exactly, ran their contention, it would work in the long run. There would seem to be more validity for this contention than for the pure Warren theory; though equally little wisdom.

Anti-inflationists, on the contrary, thought that the gold price was much too high, but did not protest very much, being too much relieved by the cessation of periodical advances. Besides, the provisional fixation, in their view, was the first step back to the gold standard; i. e., inter-convertibility of dollars and gold, as was the case before March, 1933. Secretary Morgenthau, I believe, called the new system "an international gold bullion standard, streamlined, 1934 model."

Ever since 1934 the United States has been a vast magnet for the world's gold. All the output of the mines has come to America, and more. In the words of the Midland Bank of London, the high price has made an "economic paradise" of the Rand. Eastern Canada has been almost equally benefited. Hoarders of gold throughout the world have latterly begun to disgorge their holdings into Uncle Sam's lap. Nowadays the only effect in the United States, as has been pointed out on the financial page, is to increase the Government's debt to the extent of the purchases. One might add the cost of building "holes in the ground" at such places as Fort Knox, Kentucky.

But—what about the effect upon commodity prices? These have risen, certainly; but, as to general prices, not by the full 69 per cent measure of the mark-up in gold. It is in great part because of this lack of correspondence that gold continues to beat upon American shores. Gold, in short, is overvalued in the United States.

Six-Bladed Screw Adds Ship Control Of Sidewise Motion

Special to The Christian Scienoe Moniter

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—Two small vessels of which the method of propulsion is entirely novel, as far as Great Britain is concerned, have been ordered by the Southern Railway and the Southampton and Isle of Wight Steam Packet Company

One vessel, 195 feet long and 30 feet beam, to be built here, will be fitted with two Diesel 600-horsepower engines driving a Voith-Schneider six-bladed propeller. The other, to be built at Dumbarton, will be smaller and driven by two 200-horsepower engines and with a similar six-bladed propeller.

This German invention has been successfully fitted to lake and river vessels in both Germany and France, as it is claimed to be particularly suitable in confined or crowded waterways. The six-bladed propeller takes the place of the normal three- or four-bladed screw, and either all the blades together or each blade separately can be made to revolve in either direction.

No rudder is necessary, therefore, as steering is effected by "jockeying" the blades against each other. Also, the ship can be driven in either direction or even sideways, the simple control system for any desired movement being operated from the bridge.

Jobs Found in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., April 30—The Virginia State employment service placed a total of 557 persons during the week ending April 10. Three hundred and sixty two were placed in private business, 183 in public employment and 12 on works relief security.

U. S. Opposes New Sugar Quota Allocated for Cuban Export

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull opposed today a proposed reduction in the quota of Cuban sugar exports to the United States and came out for "reasonable competitive conditions" in the sugar refining industry.

Appearing before the House Agricultural Committee, considering a measure to replace the expiring Jones-Costigan Sugar Allocation Act, the State Department chief urged maintenance of "the status quo" on Cuban suga rimport regulations.

One proposal before the committee would reduce by approximately 100,000 tons the American quota of Cuban sugar purchases, fixed at 1,922,000 tons for 1937.

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—National quotas for sugar exports on a free world market, as set by the world sugar parley, were disclosed authoritatively today.

They include (in metric tons):

Java, 1,050,000; Cuba, 940,000; Santo Domingo, 400,000; Peru, 330,000; Russia, 230,000; Poland, 120,000; Germany, 120,000; Brazil, 60,000; Hungary, 40,000; Haiti, 32,500; Mozambique, 30,000; Belgium, 20,000.

Czechoslovakia was allotted 250,000 tons with an additional 90,000 the first year, 60,000 the second year, and 30,000 the third year. The Czechoslovakian quota will be a flat 250,000 in the fourth year.

France and Yugoslavia were given 47,500 tons between them as a reserve but were not expected to use them immediately.

Australia's System Of Tax Co-operation Commended to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Australia borrowed the Federal Constitution of the United States and now is showing the United States how to make it work.

Such is the conclusion of Prof. R. M. Haig of the Columbia University School of Political Science, who is spending one year's leave in studying problems of public finance After visits to England, France and Germany, he is now in Australia, because, he says, "he thought that Australia in the field of taxation administration had much to teach the United States."

What has impressed Professor Haig is the co-operation in Australia between federal and state taxation authorities. In Western Australia he noted that the federal office collected the state taxes, and in other states the reverse applied.

In the United States, he pointed out, 48 states and the Federal Government all collect income tax from the citizen, and there was little or no apparent co-operation, with the result that wher corporations had a nation-wide business, or where the trade of a company or individual was carried on in more than one state, confusion and difficulty occurred.

The Monitor Index

Friday, April 30, 1937

Traveltalks	6
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	8
The Home Forum	9
God's Will [With Polish Translation]	
Sports Page	10
Financial Pages	11-12-13
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

Clubwomen Face Resolution Opposing President on Court

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., April 30—No Oklahoma oil boom has been more active this week than the women of the General Federation of Women's Club in their campaign for and against President Roosevelt's plan to reorganize the Supreme Court.

With grim determination, both sides marched into the convention hall today each confident of victory when the votes are counted on a resolution proposed by Mrs. William Dick Sporborg of Port Chester, N. Y., condemning President Roosevelt's proposal.

Ordinarily, the last day of the annual council meeting, the women are packing their new spring bonnets and the souvenirs collected at luncheons and banquets and setting out for home. But this year, family needs have been set aside, for mother is taking her public responsibility seriously and has remained at the convention for the vote deferred until after the debate last night between two Democrats, Joseph B. Keenan, assistant attorney general, who defended the Administration's point of view, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who has stepped out from the ranks of New Deal defenders to attack the court proposal.

Calls Senators Browbeaters

There was no doubt that the sympathy of the audience was with Senator Wheeler. Storms of applause greeted him frequently throughout his speech and again at the close when he pleaded with the women not to regard the reorganization of the court as a partisan issue but to send a resolution today to Washington, showing where they stand.

"I say to you, there are not six men in the Senate who would vote for the plan if the political pressure were taken off them," said Senator Wheeler.

He predicted that the bill will be certain to fail of passage in the Senate and, pointing to the recent deflection of former New Dealers on the Judiciary Committee, said that committee, "although controlled by Democrats," will report the bill unfavorably."

Intimating that the President cannot have his cake and eat it too, Senator Wheeler said that President Roosevelt was asking to be allowed "to pack the Supreme Court on the ground that an emergency exists" and yet in his campaign for re-election last November he told the country that the crisis was over and happy days are here again."

Senator Wheeler reviewed the wide powers already reposed in President Roosevelt by Congress, mentioning his control over the currency "which is greater than that exercised by the King of England," and the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund placed unreservedly in his hands, which "no member of Congress knows whether he has invested in commodities, government bonds, or other securities; whether he has used it to bolster up the French franc or the English pound, or whether there even is $2,000,000,000 left in the fund today."

He can, he said, coin unlimited amounts of silver overnight, and now is engaged in putting billions of dollars of gold in the ground.

Time to Call a Halt

He has the power to suspend trading on every stock exchange for 90 days, he continued, can raise or lower any tariff up to 50 per cent and has control of the emergency relief fund which is twice the amount of the entire federal budget the year before the war; he can determine the rate of pay and activities of the works projects administration; he says where money shall be spent for flood control and who gets funds provided under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

"Has not the line been reached," inquired Senator Wheeler, "beyond which it is not well for any man to pass? I say the answer is yes. An independent judiciary is the only safeguard against despotism."

Mr. Keenan declared that "everyone agrees, or most people do, that nobody can respect the court today, and that unless we do something within a comparatively short time to put the court on some kind of an even keel again, make it nearer of one general attitude of mind so that it can begin to re-earn respect by consistent performance, the court will never again regain the respect of this generation."

Every woman knows that something is radically wrong with the court, Mr. Keenan continued.

"We have," he said, "no-man's lands and one-man's lands. We have the court reversing itself on minimum wages for women within 10 months after being reprimanded by both political parties. We have judges switching from side to side under the protest of public opinion, shotgun liberalism, as someone has called it.

Says Judges Are Undignified

"We have judges of the court scolding each other in the open court room, scolding the public for poor sportsmanship for criticizing the court, breaking all the proprieties by giving advisory opinions in this struggle in Congress.

"Everybody now knows that the court is not an impersonal and impartial agency, a legal sorting machine, automatically separating the constitutional from the unconstitutional. Everybody now knows that the Constitution is anything the judges say it is, at the particular time they say it, and that the judges are so hopelessly divided among themselves that we haven't any constitutional law any more except as five judges, or the odd judge, make it up as they go along from day to day."

Mr. Keenan charged that the vote of the Chief Justice has been against the adequacy of the Constitution nearly as often as for it in the last few years, stating, "the vote of Mr. Justice Roberts, who really is the Constitution today, is notoriously peripatetic.

"In the last week Justices Hughes and Roberts have been speaking for the court in all cases. How does it come that not a single opinion has been written by one of the real liberals of the court? Because the Chief Justice controls the writing of opinions and at the present moment in case where the court divides, Hughes and Roberts are the entire court, even to the writing of opinions."

Under the designation of an "emergency resolution" the convention has adopted a statement, not previously submitted to the clubs, denouncing "the pernicious abuse of the parole system throughout the United States," and pledging assistance to law enforcement officials in making "such flagrant abuse impossible," in curbing crime, and in proposed steps toward crime prevention.

Of the resolutions already submitted to the membership the delegates broadened one on the use of school buildings for "subversive propaganda," to name not only communism, but also "fascism, national socialism and other subversive influences as constantly promulgated in many of our institutions of learning," and advocating the use of schools and other public buildings only for such activities "as shall conform to our American system of government."

They declared against indoctrination of alien philosophies by teachers and urged the local clubs to notify school authorities of their disapproval of such methods.

The women adopted a resolution calling for speedy deportation of illegal entrants and aliens judged to be criminals or detrimental to the welfare of the United States, and added a clause calling for the deportation of aliens on relief who have been resident in the United States long enough to become naturalized but who have not taken this step. They also endorsed the extension of kindergartens.

Many Prizes Awarded

Missouri won the prize of $25 offered by Mrs. H. G. Bogert of Akron, Colo., chairman of conservation, for a 500-word article on an outstanding conservation project. There were entries from 29 states and honorable mention went to Illinois, Alaska and Washington for its program on wild life preservation. Illinois won the $5 prize for the best slogan on conservation, its recommendation being "Lincoln Pennies Plant Lincoln Pines." Kansas received honorable mention.

Mrs. Bogert also offered prizes of gavels to every club in the state which planted the greatest number of acres of trees during the year, and gavels to each district in the state which won second place. Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin are so close that the announcement of the awards was deferred until further information can be obtained.

A federation forest in every state was Mrs. Bogert's chief project for the year and in addition she asked the women to work for a program of conservation education in every school of every state.

Increased public ownership of forest lands by federal and state governments was urged by Ferdinand A. Silcox, chief of the United States Forest Service, who spoke on conservation of forest lands and waters.

IN NEW YORK

At the Savoy-Plaza you will find a charm decidedly homelike, expressed in gracious service, spacious rooms, and superb cuisine.

SAVOY-PLAZA

FIFTH AVENUE, 58th TO 59th STREETS

Freighter Cruise 17 days $113.00

many others—write for our new folder VAGABOND JOURNEYS

ROGERS Travel Agency 341 MADISON AVE., N.Y. VANDERBILT 3-1585 DELBERTH

Pudding Stone Inn

It's difficult to find a quiet place. Here's one: five hundred feet off the highway; in the woods with an entrancing view across the valley. If you want to do things, there are the horses, the trails, a glen and a falls, a rocky river and an interesting village. Booklet. Phone 0391, Boonton, N. J.

The Greatest Factor in Your Success Is Yourself

Bring to us your own initiative and find what we can do for you.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

A brief intensive course.

342 Madison Ave. VAN. 3-4039 NEW YORK CITY

"Sweeten it with Domino" Refined in U.S.A.

for baking gingerbread apples beans ham

1 lb. Domino Cane Sugar Old Fashioned Brown

1 lb. Domino Cane Sugar Yellow Light Brown

Ideal HOTEL LOCATION in NEW YORK

AT A REASONABLE COST TO YOU

In addition to its ideal location and reasonable rates, The Shelton Hotel offers such EXTRA FACILITIES as a swimming pool, gymnasium, library, solarium, at NO EXTRA COST. Rooms with bath from $5 a day.

SHELTON HOTEL

LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST. NEW YORK

THIS FREE JOHNS-MANVILLE BOOK TELLS HOW OLD HOUSES, TOO, CAN BE INSULATED AGAINST HOT AND COLD WEATHER!

You people who own homes today. You, too, can have the benefits of insulation. This free book tells how Johns-Manville Home Insulation can be blown through a hose into the walls and attic spaces of old houses—easily and inexpensively. No mussy alterations—no inconvenience. Explains how 4" of J-M Rock Wool insulation makes your home up to 15° cooler in hottest weather, saves up to 30% on fuel in winter.

Send me a free copy of "Comfort that pays for itself."

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Johns-Manville

(HOME INSULATION DIVISION)

KENDALL SQUARE BUILDING, KENDALL SQUARE CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

This Shady Nook Won Florida Garden Prize

The Old Oaken Bucket

This Garden, Entered by Periwinkle Circle, Won First Prize in the West Palm Beach Garden Club Show Held Recently. It Was One of Eight Patio Gardens in Competition

Patio Gardens Vie in Beauty For West Palm Beach Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Judged entirely by points, the eight patio gardens entered in competition by the eight circles of the West Palm Beach Garden Club made the tenth annual flower show of that organization an outstanding exhibition.

The show was held in the grounds of the water company and found there a natural setting amid luxuriant tropical growth. Each garden was distinct of its kind and careful attention to details gave first place to Periwinkle Circle with its entry called "The Old Oaken Bucket." The committee carrying out the idea used only old materials in making the well and walls. The churn was an antique. Moss grew between the timbers of the well and wood violets and other wild flowers grew at its base and in the fence corners.

Each of the circles, Hibiscus, Poinciana and Allamanda, received second prizes. Poinciana Circle showed a back-yard picnic ground in which rustic furniture was grouped invitingly about an outdoor fireplace. Hibiscus Circle's "Garden Nook" featured white furniture around a small pool. A "Tropical Garden" showing many varieties of luxuriant growth was entered by Allamanda Circle. Third place went to the Founders' Circle for its "Spanish Garden."

Bouganvillea Circle presented a formal garden with a flag walk leading to a deep pool with growing lilies. Oleander Circle built a Mexican garden and Orange Blossom Circle made a rock garden, both of which showed careful planning.

The West Palm Beach Garden Club, a member of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, began as a neighborhood group. Each member was privileged to invite one friend and thus began what grew into The Founders' Circle. Later other circles were formed and joined in a federation. Its first flower show was held 10 years ago.

This year the club is studying Florida plant life with a view to distinguishing between native material and that brought in from other lands. Each year specimen tables, on which native and cultivated plant life is identified, form an important part of the show.

Change Opposed In Pennsylvania Education Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., April 30—Pressure is today being brought to bear on Pennsylvania law makers to smother in the Educational Committee of the lower House a bill which would amend the present law relating to humane education so that pupils from the first to fourth grades would not be required to study experimentation on animals.

If brought out on the floor and passed, the measure would, with the approval of the Governor, nullify educational moves to teach kindness to animals, in the opinion of its opponents, and open the way for increased practice of vivisection, it is held.

While the bill was seen as striking at the welfare of animals, it contains provisions which were held beneficial to prohibition, since it provides for a program of instruction in every public and private elementary school on the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system. It also provides for safety education and for study of the Federal Constitution.

Another measure relating to animals already has passed the lower House and is now before the Senate Committee on Agriculture. It would make it unlawful for any person other than a licensed veterinarian to crop or cut off the ears of any dog or to exhibit dogs with cropped ears unless certificates were presented to show that the cropping had been done prior to the enactment of the law.

The bill also provides that any ear-cropping by licensed veterinarians shall be unlawful unless performed while the dog is under the influence of an anesthetic. The measure has the strong support of the friends of animals.

Cutten Named Chairman Of Naval Academy Board

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 30 (AP)—Dr. George B. Cutten, president of Colgate University, was elected chairman of the board of visitors of the Naval Academy when the 1937 board met for the first time April 26. Following organization, the board members were entertained by Rear Admiral David Foot Sellers at luncheon. Previously they were taken on a tour of the academy grounds.

Nine of the board appointees were present. They were Dr. Cutten, Dr. Walter D. Scott, president of Northwestern University; Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton; Dr. George Van Santvoort, headmaster at Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.; the Rev. Maurice S. Sheehy, Catholic University; Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey; Representative Melvin J. Maas of Minnesota, and Representative John F. Dockweiler of California. Lieutenant Commander Marcy M. Dupre Jr. was named secretary to the board.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Heavy Sentences In Reich Against Roman Catholics

BERLIN, April 29 (AP)—Three German Roman Catholic chaplains were sentenced in Peoples' Court yesterday on charges that they attempted to organize a Roman Catholic-Communist front against National Socialism.

The leading figure in a secret, three-week trial, Chaplain Joseph Rossaint of the Düsseldorf Youth Group, received an 11-year sentence and loss of civil rights for 10 years.

Chaplain Franz Steber, leader of the Roman Catholic Young Men's Association, drew five years' imprisonment and five years' loss of civil rights. Chaplain Karl Kremer Zum Remscheid must serve 18 months in jail. A fourth defendant, Herman Jülich, got two years in prison and loss of civil rights for a similar period.

Chaplains Rossaint, Steber and Jülich were sentenced for "preparation of highly treasonable action under aggravating circumstances." The other chaplain was accused of "aiding in the preparation of treasonable activities."

Chaplain Jacob Clemens, secretary of the Roman Catholic Young Men's Association, and two other defendants were acquitted.

At Coblenz, Lay Brother Eugen of the Montabaurer Brothers of Mercy was sentenced to 30 months in prison and three years' loss of civil rights on an immorality charge. Two others were acquitted.

Two Franciscan brothers received prison sentences at Coblenz. Brother Ignatiets, of the Waldbreitbach Monastery, was sentenced to 18 months in jail on an immorality charge that published reports said he confessed. Brother Desiderius received a 30-month sentence on similar charges.

Foreign observers believed the Roman Catholic trials were an attempt by the Government to substantiate its contention that the church had violated the 1933 German-Vatican concordat, in which the church agreed to limit itself to religious education and to leave political activity to the state.

Pope Pius, in an Easter message, had accused the German Government of violating the agreement.

Philippine Women Vote on Suffrage

MANILA, April 30 (AP)—Philippine women balloted today on constitutional suffrage, but the initial turnout was small. Needing 300,000 votes to gain their aim, supporters saw less than one fifth the registered 561,969 voters participating by noon. Ideal weather prevailed and proponents predicted a heavy turnout of women this afternoon.

There were no reports from the provinces, distances and isolation of which were expected to delay announcement of the plebiscite result at least two weeks.

The suffragists were backed by Commonwealth President Quezon and many national and provincial officials in a vigorous campaign. Under a constitutional provision, if the women poll 300,000 votes in the plebiscite, they will become the only national feminine group in the Far East to gain suffrage.

Women voted in the Commonwealth constitutional plebiscite in May, 1935, casting less than 200,000 of the 1,250,000 votes, after which they lost their voting rights pending today's balloting.

Some observers speculated whether a last minute movement by some legislators proposing taxes on women might have an effect on the plebiscite.

Several legislators have suggested that if women gain the right to vote, they should pay a cedula, or head tax, of $1 annually. During the campaign, suffrage leaders said there would be no taxes levied if their measure won. Suffrage champion conceded the taxation question as one of the greatest obstacles to their movement.

New Air Bureau Gives Promise Of Stricter Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—Extensive reorganization of the Bureau of Air Commerce, which began over a month ago with the departure of its three top executives under the impact of widespread dissatisfaction, is virtually complete today.

Not only has the executive personnel been completely changed, but the administrative setup of the bureau has in the final stage of reorganization now been transformed from a dual control plan into one of centralized responsibility.

Frederick D. Fagg Jr., the recently appointed director of the bureau who came to the Federal Government from a professional chair at Northwestern University without benefit of politics, becomes the single executive in the bureau. Under him the bureau is to be split into seven divisions, the chiefs of each of which will report to the director or to his assistant director, Howard Rough. Mr. Rough is coming to the bureau from a position with the Gulf Refining Company.

Heretofore there have been two assistant directors between whom the bureau was divided into two divisions. Each assistant was virtually supreme in his own field, a condition which, under the former directorship of Eugene Vidal, was subjected to energetic criticism from the aviation industry, from critical circles in Congress and even from within the Department of Commerce. It is alleged that Mr. Vidal became a mere figurehead, exercising no effective control over his two assistants.

The reorganization started with the resignation of Mr. Vidal. At that time two of his assistants, Col. Carol Cone and Rex Martin, were detached and sent respectively to Europe and South America as observers. Mr. Fagg's appointment as successor to Mr. Vidal brought a new point of view into the management of the bureau.

Mr. Vidal had been actively interested in flying itself, and in the encouragement of the manufacture of small, cheap airplanes, but devoted little of his time or interest to the routine administration of his bureau.

Mr. Fagg is leaving the technical work of the bureau to its technical experts, and has concentrated exclusively during the past month on establishing a better administrative organization.

The seven divisions of the bureau will consist of: airways, engineering, airways operation, safety and planning, administrative, information and statistics, certificate and inspection, and regulation and enforcement. The director's office will include the assistant director, a technical assistant and a policy board. Mr. Fagg will be further aided by an advisory board on which all aviation interests of the country are to be represented.

Because of its extensive control over America's system of commercial airways, the Bureau of Air Commerce has long been in the public eye. Its career has from the first been checkered with periods of political interference followed by periods of non-political professional administration.

Drinking Shares Accident Blame With Drunkenness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—"Drinking" rather than only "drunken" drivers and pedestrians are the cause of a considerable number of highway accidents, according to safety experts. Edward P. Curran, safety director of the Keystone Automobile Club, declares that the effect of "temperate" drinking and of the mild degree of conviviality following it, is almost as dangerous on the highways as is driving and walking by definitely "drunken" persons.

It is estimated, he states, that about 7 per cent of all drivers involved in fatal accidents in America last year had been "drinking," and that 5 per cent of all pedestrians injured could be placed in this same classification.

"On the basis of these percentages," Mr. Curran declared in a recent statement, "it appears that 2876 fatal accidents were due in some degree at least to the influence of intoxicants on drivers; that 1776 fatalities among pedestrians were likewise due in some measure to the fact that the pedestrians had been 'drinking'; and that some 15,500 pedestrian injuries can be attributed to the same cause."

N. Y. High Court Rules On Liquor Transportation

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30 (AP)—The Court of Appeals held unanimously on April 27 that state liquor laws do not prohibit transportation of untaxed liquor into New York from another state, provided it is for personal consumption.

In upholding dismissal by a Westchester County Court of an indictment against Joseph Ryan of Rye the State's highest tribunal declared in an opinion written by Associate Judge Harlan W. Rippey: "Under the facts of this case, the defendant committed no act within the prohibition of the statute; that conclusion being reached, no constitutional question remained for our consideration."

The lower court held that the law, applying to liquor transported for commercial purposes, did not apply to liquor for personal use because no specific mention was made of such beverages. The appellate division reversed the judgment, dismissing the indictment, and was in turn reversed by the Court of Appeals.

The dismissed indictment charged Ryan with unlawfully carrying a bottle of Scotch whisky and 11 bottels of wine from Greenwich, Conn., into New York State, Dec. 14, 1935.

Election Vote of Sao Paulo Affirmed by Electoral Court; State Rule Curbed by Vargas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—A decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Electorial Justice is acclaimed as one of the turning points in Brazilian history. The Tribunal decided that the election to the São Paulo governorship of J. J. Cardoso de Mello Neto by the Legislature of the State was constitutional.

This decision in effect bolstered the electoral reform laws established after the 1930 revolution, which have been widely hailed by all parties as the most positive benefits of that revolution. The reform laws provided for election of the Governor by the Legislature.

Several groups had hotly opposed this particular election. They included the Republican party, commonly referred to as the P. R. P., which insisted that the election ought to be by popular vote; and the Federal Attorney General, who handed down an opinion that election by the Legislature was unconstitutional.

They further objected to the arrangement by which the former Governor, Dr. Armando de Salles Oliveira, had resigned with the apparent intention of running for the presidency in opposition to the present Federal Chief Executive, as the candidate of the Constitutionalist party. And as he stepped down, the Legislature elevated one of his supporters to the São Paulo governorship.

Revolution Supported

This procedure, however much it was opposed by the local opposition and the Federal Administration from political motives, was yet declared perfectly legal by the high election tribunal. Any other decision would have permitted the new electoral reform laws to be upset for political purposes.

Most of the São Paulo press has received the decision favorably, insisting that the action of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal has saved democracy and Brazilian institutions, and asserting that political life can now proceed along more orderly lines. Many have voiced the belief that the Supreme Electoral Tribunal has justified the revolution of 1930. The journal, Estado de São Paulo, commenting editorially on the decision says:

"Incalculably serious would have been the political consequence to the state and to Brazil if the appeal of the Paulista opposition had won. It must have meant the bankruptcy of the Electoral Justice and with it of the Republic. All hopes for the regeneration of political customs must have disappeared, and all the extremists who are watching the failings of our democracy must have regained new hope. . . . We would have entered into a new period of sterile battles."

Even the opposition newspaper, Gazeta, a mouthpiece of the P. R. P. and one of the most active in favor of voiding the indirect election, published in a signed article on the following day a statement to the effect that the decision of the court will be respected.

Left-handedly, it speeds the Governor on his way, expressing the hope that he will "use his talents for constructive policies."

The independent Folha da Manhã of São Paulo congratulated the nation on the happy outcome, but expressed fear lest the decision might tend to promote indirect rather than direct elections—a consummation not to be wished, in the view of that paper. Other news from the defeated party indicates that no efforts will be made to appeal from this decision and that the party will conform with the outcome.

Approved All Around

Rio de Janeiro's Jornal do Brazil, in a long editorial, echoes the thought of individual and press comments that the action of the Court saves Brazil's democratic institutions, because "democracy without a vote is absurd." And a vote which, if constitutional, is not upheld by the Supreme Court of Electoral Justice, becomes a mockery. The Jornal asserts:

Dr. J. J. Cardoso de Mello Netto, who has lived in the gubernatorial palace in São Paulo since January, has now assumed actively the functions of Governor. Hundreds of telegrams have poured in from all over the State of São Paulo and from many parts of Brazil, congratulating him on the victory of his party.

New Order Promised

There are many observers who believe that the behavior of the judges and the decision of the Court may revive faith and interest in the political life of Brazil, which has been in a confused state ever since the revolutions of 1930 and 1932. Excepting for municipal and state elections, held since the adoption of the Constitution of 1934, which replaced that of 1891, when Brazil changed from a monarchy to a republic, this suit in the Supreme Court of Electoral Justice is the most important political event in the recent history of the nation. It is, many claim, the first breach in the prevailing regime of personalism and promises a new order of law for the nation. It insures, furthermore, greater seriousness, honesty and efficiency in elections and in electoral procedure. Many have expressed the belief that the prestige of the Court, after this test, has increased several-fold; and that if popular faith in the Court can be maintained, Brazil may emerge from the political chaos in which it finds itself.

The Supreme Court of Electoral Justice is in its infancy. Created by the recent constitution, it was devised, along with the secret ballot, to purify the elections which, prior to 1930, were subject to much criticism. In a relatively small electorate, about 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 persons in a population of more than 40,000,000, bribery, fraud, administrative and military pressure, venality and other irregularities were frequent. Elections were voided at the will of the ins if they had been defeated. The outs rose in rebellion if they believed they had been defrauded The better elements believed that if some system might be devised for making the elections honest and truly representative of the opinion of the electorate, a step forward must have been taken in elevating the standards of all local politics.

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 30 (AP)—President Vargas of Brazil has tightened his grip on the country with a decree that curbed drastically the power of Gov. J. A. Flores da Cunha of the important State of Rio Grande do Sul.

The action came as Brazilian political circles were expecting Flores to espouse a presidential candidate unacceptable to Vargas for the 1938 elections—Armando de Salles Oliviera, former Governor of the State of São Paulo.

President Vargas, who rose to power on the heels of a 1930 revolution in which Governor Flores supported him, stripped from the Governor the extraordinary military powers he had been given under the country-wide state of war, by which Vargas has directed Brazil since Leftist uprisings of 1935.

Terse Brazilian dispatches trickling through a Government censorship indicated that President Vargas hoped to control the military forces of southern Brazil, in which Rio Grande do Sul is located.

Governor Flores has a state army reputed to number 30,000 men, and if the issue should bring strife, he might also gain the support of the 17,000 soldiers of the State of São Paulo through his reported friendship for former Governor Salles.

Against these forces, President Vargas could throw 60,000 federal troops, if they remained loyal. The most numerous units of federal soldiers are in the south.

The presidential election is set for Jan. 3, 1938.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Remember Mother!

Sunday

MAY 9th

Is Her Day

Corcoran's

Central Sq. TROwbridge 4300

Sales Ford Service

Direct Factory Ford Dealer

57 Fine Used Cars—All under one roof—Well-lighted showroom, where your choice can be made from a selected group of late models—Thoroughly and honestly reconditioned—Satisfaction guaranteed.

MacKenzie Motor Sales, Inc.

Authorized Ford Service

Kir. 6060 185 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge, Mass.

MILTON, MASS.

Coal

New England Coke

Furnace and Range Oils

GODFREY COAL CO.

64 Adams Street

Tel. BLUhills 0502

Re-Upholstering FURNITURE REPAIRING

We have been saving money for our customers for 25 years by rebuilding worn furniture.

Why buy new furniture when you can have your old made like new at moderate prices.

Mattresses Cushions Caning

WARREN H. BRAYTON

779 South St., Roslindale, Mass.

Parkway 1760-W

Snowy White—Really Clean

—and carefully handled

We save your time, money and clothes.

14 lbs. $1.00

EVERYTHING WASHED FLATWORK IRONED

"Ask Mr. Allen"

Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury, and Jamaica Plain.

ALLEN LAUNDRY

62 LINDEN PARK ST. ROXBURY

HIGHLANDS 5200

MILL No. 2

ECONOMY CLOTH SHOP

Bussey St., E. Ded. Phone Dedham 0550

SHOP EARLY FOR FIRST CHOICE

of our new and varied Summer merchandise — Printed Crashes, Broadcloths, Dotted Swiss, and a select line of Plain and Printed Crepes.

EVERY DAY IS BARGAIN DAY

Route 135 near E. Dedham Sq. or Dedham car at Forest Hills to Grove St. Buses pass mill.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Successors to Lester E. Smith

1770 MASS. AVE., LEXINGTON, MASS.

Lex. 0326

Deliveries Made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

★

Haddock Fillets ..... lb. 19c

(All meat, no bones, cut from strictly fresh caught, off-shore Haddock).

★

Extra Selected Cal. Asparagus ..... bch., 39c

(Large, green, full-weight bunches).

★

Live Chicken Size Lobsters ..... ea. 39c

1 lb. average weight

★

Boned Five Rib Roast ..... lb. 29c

Ex Fancy Texas Spinach ..... pk. (3 lbs.), 29c

Ex Fancy Maine Potatoes ..... pk. (15 lbs.), 49c

Florida Juice Oranges ..... doz., 25c, 49c

Bonex ..... 2 tins 25c

Miller's Canned Dog Food ..... 3 tins 25c

Spaniards Look to Mediation: War-Wearied People Anxious To See End of Long Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—Spanish neutrals have pointed out lately that outside interests prepared to intervene in Spain to end the civil war would be surprised at the amount of support awaiting in Spain for any such move.

Most Spaniards—probably the entire middle class and a very large percentage of the workers—are desperately eager for peace.

A Monitor correspondent has been talking with a Madrid man who is convinced that victory cannot be won by the Valencia Government, nor can Gen. Francisco Franco hope to win and reap any fruits of victory.

Among the many neutrals in Spain, opinion is gaining ground that the time is ripe for an international round table conference which would devise means to arrange an armistice.

The Monitor informant was himself engaged in Red Cross work. He was able eventually to procure a passport for travel abroad to recuperate from his exertions. Belonging to the "intelligentsia" he described the condition of the intellectuals as "completely broken-up." These people deplore too profoundly the alliance between Roman Catholic "Requetes" and Moors, with Italians and Germans thrown in, to feel any sympathy for the Fascist side.

A story is told of how a well-known playwright was engaged by Don Manuel Herrera, famous producer and brother of P. Angel Herrera, prominent Roman Catholic, to provide him with a libretto. The agreement was signed in the spring of 1936. Having discovered the document, the Madrid "Cheka" sent for him.

"We know Herrera to be a fascist. You have not rescinded this agreement with him; therefore, you are a fascist."

"I willingly rescind it and I am not a fascist."

"Very well. You will now pay us the sum of 50,000 pesetas, the figure due to you by Herrera, on pain of death."

It was fortunate that friends subscribed funds and others offered securities, thus saving the playwright's life.

According to informants Madrid has been combed for lawyers, civil servants, writers, and of course aristocrats and moneyed men "suspected of fascism." Domestic servants and hall porters have been denouncers.

Property has been confiscated, but the Government has only been able to make good its title to the property when the buildings or dwellings had been taken over by the Socialist Union.

No dividends are being paid or interest on securities. Banks refuse to accept any of the once so highly prized Spanish gilt-edged stock. Neither rents nor taxes are being paid.

There are no private businesses. Every form of business is run by or is under the control of the workers. Trees, shutters, doors and furniture are under the saw and ax to supply firewood, as there is no coal. The staple diet, rice, requires much cooking before it can be eaten. So wood is at a premium. Eggs there are practically none, let alone fresh meat.

Pictures of saints, royalist colors, a photograph of Don Alfonso, as well as golf sticks, are still extremely dangerous possessions as are over-manicured nails.

On the other hand, municipal services, somewhat reduced, continue to be carried out and even the dustbin man goes on his rounds. He is set to catch "fascists" and is in close touch with house porters for that purpose. And as if to defy General Franco's mechanized forces, there are trolley cars running to the very edge of the city trenches.

Loyalists Sink Rebel Battleship In Bay of Biscay

BILBAO, Spain, April 30 (AP)—Government war planes sank the insurgent battleship España today in the choppy Bay of Biscay, striking a heavy blow at Generalissimo Francisco Franco's sea strength.

The insurgent cruiser Velasco, which was supporting the España in an attack on a British merchant ship when the Government air armada struck, picked up the officers. Government motorboats from Santander picked up the crew.

The 32 Government planes, sent to the aid of the beleaguered Basques by the main Valencia Government, struck back at sea, while insurgent armies advanced toward Bilbao's line of trenches from the southeast and east, and while insurgent planes attacked at Bilbao's last lines of defense.

Juan Antonio Aguirre, President of the Basque Autonomous Republic, notified Madrid of the España sinking. It also was announced by the Ministry of Marine at Valencia.

A fleet of Government bombers swarmed over the España, raining explosives on her. One struck squarely amidships, official sources reported, and the vessel disappeared quickly beneath the waves.

The Velasco was reported to have fled to sea.

The España was reported to have been about five miles off Santander when she was attacked by the Government planes, which had gone out to assist a British steamer (the Brotra) in entering that port.

Government planes previously had made several attempts to sink the España.

Five Government machines bombed her for nearly an hour outside Santander, April 1, but she captured a coal boat and escaped.

The next day the España turned her 12-inch guns on the Basque coast to assist the land attack in the northern sector of the Bilbao front, a few miles east of Lequeitio.

Shore batteries forced the battleship to withdraw when she attempted to shell the Port of Musel, April 13.

Last Wednesday she wirelessed a warning that British merchantmen venturing within Bilbao Harbor would be bombed.

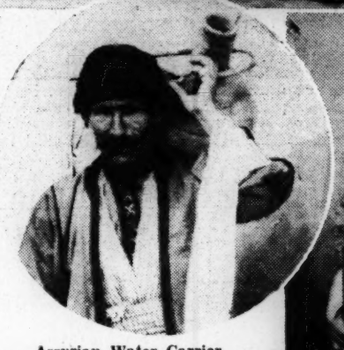
Ten thousand troops remained in advance lines near Durango, 16 miles eastward, to slow and harry the insurgent advance, while the stronger force prepared to withstand a bitter siege.

The 30,000 who dug into the triple ring of trenches, just six miles from the center of Bilbao, included the Basques' last reserves.

With the Air Minister, Indalecio Prieto, in one of the planes, the air armada flew over Bilbao to show the Basques that Gen. Emilio Mola's insurgent squadrons would find the city amply defended the next time they try to raid it.

Assyrians Find New Homes Along Syrian River

8500 refugees build villages under League's eye, although soil is not rich enough for grain; mountaineer people pasture their flocks and herds along the Khabur river bank in northeastern Syria.



Assyrian Water Carrier

Typical of the Refugees Settling Along the Khabur

Authenticated News Photos; By a Staff Artist

Map Shows New Villages

Fifteen Groups Have Located in the Section Shown Above

Hunt Permanent Homes

Assyrian Peasant, Above—Bleak River in Syria Where New Villages Are Springing Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEPPO, Syria—While the League Council is searching for a permanent home for the Assyrians, the latter's temporary settlement on the Upper Khabur records continuous progress.

More than 8500 Assyrian refugees are now settled in this northeastern corner of Syria.

They are housed by tribes in 15 brand new villages built with Iraq, British and League money. Eleven villages are on the left bank of the Khabur and four on the right bank.

The climate is dry and suits the Assyrians, although they were originally mountaineers.

From April to October there is practically no rain. Irrigation is essential. It is provided by three pumping stations and seven motor pumping groups. The main irrigation channels now cover a length of more than 23,000 feet. The pumping stations also run three mills, which supply the Assyrians with flour.

The Khabur is a broad river, fed by numerous springs in the Ras el Ain district. The water is drinkable at all seasons, without filtering.

Domed Houses

In keeping with local custom, the villages are built of clay bricks and roofed with domes of the same material, there being very little timber. Only doors and windows are of wood. The number of domes to each family varies according to size. In the early villages, the average is one dome to every four persons. Kitchens are in outhouses. To harmonize with the surroundings, practically all the administrative buildings are of clay bricks, too, and of the same architectural design as the houses.

Most of the older villages have their own churches, chapels and schools.

The capital of the settlement is at Tell Tamer, which is also the administrative center. Here, the higher staff consists of an agricultural engineer, an accountant, an overseer of works and a chief mechanic. The little community also boasts a store for agricultural implements and several repair workshops.

On both sides of the river the soil is of a cold and clayey type suitable for growing grain if irrigated. For certain market-gardening products this soil needs more sand and plenty of fertilizer.

Pasturage, on the other hand, is extensive and quite adequate for the Assyrians' livestock, which they brought with them from Iraq, and which numbers 7992 head in all, namely 3502 sheep, 3991 goats, 177 cows, 144 calves, 134 oxen, 14 horses and 30 asses.

Loss Shown First Year

Owing to lateness in sowing, due to late delivery of tractors to clear the land, the first grain-growing year showed a loss. But wherever sowing took place at the proper season crops were "excellent, thus confirming expectations as to the quality of the soil."

The market-gardens, too, have done well, and there have been profitable sales of melons, watermelons, onions and garlic. Two villages did very well with potatoes, which are hardly grown at all in the neighborhood.

These first fruits of settlement, however, should not be judged too critically when it is remembered that the Assyrians have long been a race of mountain shepherds. Besides, most of them hoped to be transferred to the Ghab region later on and perhaps did not put as much into their work as they might have done.

The Ghab scheme was finally abandoned by the League, on the grounds that considerable friction might develop between the Christian Assyrians and their Moslem hosts, once Syria receives her complete independence in three years, when the French Mandate comes to an end. At the same time, the Khabur settlement would still leave the Assyrians within Syrian territory, as well as in extremely close proximity to the frontiers of Turkey and Iraq, countries from which the long-hunted Assyrians have had to flee in the past. Another drawback to the Khabur is its inaccessibility.

More Refugees in Iraq

That these adverse factors are being borne in mind by the League is thought here to be indicated by the fact that no more refugees are being brought over here from Iraq, where some 12,000 still await transplantation. The problem is urgent, for many of the Iraq Assyrians are still in crowded refugee camps, and they would gladly be out of Iraq, as would their present hosts.

It is still their fervent hope, a trifle damped alas, that the League will bestir itself anew to find them a permanent home, if not for the sake of the Assyrians' long tested loyalty to the allied cause during the World War and particularly to Britain, then perhaps for the sake of Near East tranquillity generally.

Meanwhile, the year's experience on the Khabur shows that the settlement there can be maintained with good results without exceeding the original estimates. It would seem advisable, however, to abandon the present system of communal cultivation, which is not suited to the Assyrian character. It is also proposed to limit the land under grain to the minimum required to feed every family, and correspondingly to increase the area under vegetable crops.

Stockbreeding, too, is to be encouraged, especially that of sheep, since it seems to be the kind of farming to which the Assyrians are most accustomed and for which the soil is most suitable, while it offers excellent prospective marketing. The Mosul district of Iraq alone imports from Syria every year some 350,000 sheep. Such a scheme, however, would require large expenditure on the purchase of ewes, as many families do not own so much as a goat.

Franco's Command Of Sea Imperilled By Espana's Loss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30—The possibility that Spanish Loyalists will now again contest command of the seas with the insurgents is envisaged here as a result of the dramatic sinking of the insurgent battleship España by bombing from the air, which is officially claimed by the Loyalists.

At the outset of the war, loyal warships played a conspicuous part in keeping a considerable portion of Gen. Francisco Franco's forces penned up in Morocco, thus delaying the advance on Madrid and giving the Spanish Government a highly important breathing space in which to build up an army out of nothing. Gradually, however, the damage from air bombs and more efficient handling of the insurgent vessels drove the loyal ships back to port, whence they only emerged about a month ago after being refitted and re-armored, probably re-officered.

Hard at Work

Even so the up-to-date Loyalist navy has not ventured to try conclusions in a ship-to-ship fight against the insurgents. This is believed to be partly due to the fact that though the crews remained loyal, the officers were almost all for General Franco, thus both in navigation and gunnery Loyalist ships were no match for insurgents. Strenuous efforts to remedy these defects are believed to have been made during the months in which the loyal fleet remained apparently inactive.

But naval observers point out that though Loyalists had more vessels than insurgents the latter until today have been superior in gun power of the larger units, as well as on the score of efficiency, for both of Spain's 10,000-ton cruisers are on their side. It is understood that the Loyalists have only one battleship and three light cruisers, in addition to a number of destroyers and submarines. The insurgents have one battleship, two large cruisers, two light cruisers, one destroyer and a few gunboats.

Tables Turned

From today, however, the insurgents appear to have no ships able to face the Jaime Primero, which, though built in 1914, carries 12-inch guns, compared with 8-inch for the insurgents' two larger cruisers, the Canarias and the Baleares. The Jaime is far too slow—20 knots—to catch the Canarias or Baleares, both of which can do 35 knots. But when the Jaime is around the whole of General Franco's fleet will, it is felt, be obliged to make itself scarce and leave the field to the airplanes.

Thus, if it is true that the Jaime has been made secure against air attacks, the prospects of General Franco's being able to retain command of the sea anywhere round the coast of Spain are not regarded as too rosy.

Newspaper Price Up To Meet Rising Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—The 138-year-old Norristown Times Herald will raise its price from two to three cents on May 1, owing to increased wages and mounting prices of newsprint, ink and other materials.

In announcing the increase, its publisher, Ralph Beaver Strassburger, declared: "It is impossible to produce a successful newspaper for less revenue than production costs, otherwise it would be a subsidized newspaper.

"Despite formidable competition from the Philadelphia evening field, we are taking the initiative in the metropolitan Philadelphia area because we want to maintain the standard of our publication."

Mr. Strassburger, who was a football star at the Naval Academy at Annapolis at the turn of the century, bought and merged the Norristown Herald and Norristown Times 16 years ago, after extensive world travel as a naval officer and later as a United States consul.

Reich Pressure On Italy to Quit Spain Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 30 — Wilhelmstrasse's desire to see the end of Spanish intervention, which neither diplomatic nor military circles here want extended, is understood to be one of the chief reasons for the coming visit to Rome of Baron Constantin von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister.

Another important issue likely to be discussed is that of Central Europe. Here the question is not so simple a matter as the apportionment of spheres of influence in that area between these two totalitarian states.

Few things can have amazed the Germans more than the ever-deepening move toward Austrian independence being made by Chancellor Schuschnigg, and in this is read a larger tendency to look to Britain and France for support.

Even more important and certainly not too gratifying to either Rome or Berlin has been the number of negotiations between representatives of the various small Danubian powers themselves, which are thought to be directed toward finding some new basis of understanding which will enable them to maintain their independence in practice as well as in theory. Western democracies, they hope, will support them in this struggle. But the support which they require is essentially economic—to find markets for their exports, especially for their agricultural products. So long as they are dependent upon Germany and Italy for markets they can do do little.

The new Anglo-Franco-Belgian agreement on the independence of Belgium has also not been without its effect here and in the Danubian states. In the latter it is interpreted as meaning that Belgium is turning west, not east. Here in the Third Reich a similar impression appears to have been gathered.

In Rome, discussions of Britain's rearmament is also expected to play no small part psychologically.

Meanwhile, denials are given here to rumors of a possible military alliance between Italy and Germany. Few German authorities see any important benefits from such alliance, which could only serve to drive Britain and Germany further apart at a time when there still remains here a ray of hope that the Third Reich and England may find a working compromise which would cover alike raw material supplies and peace in eastern Europe.

Step to Dictatorship Seen in Shake-Up Plan

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—A report of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, issued last night, declared full adoption of the recommendations of the President's committee for reorganization of the Federal Government would leave only a short step to a dictatorship.

The committee's proposals would concentrate "tremendous control" in the executive department, asserted the report.

Economic Disarmament Move Gains Force Out of Belgium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Premier Paul van Zeeland's preliminary spade-work for a world economic conference, taken on recently at the request of the British and French Governments, has gotten away to an unexpectedly good start.

Scepticism as to the outcome of Dr. van Zeeland's mission has not been entirely dissipated, but it is now generally admitted that the prospects of success have greatly improved. This is due primarily to the results of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's recent visit here.

The task entrusted to Belgium's premier-economist was that of investigating the advisability of convening an international conference destined to diminish tariff barriers and other obstacles to world trade. The idea behind this mission was that an economic reorganization of Europe—of the world if possible—is necessary if peace is to be preserved. Economic disarmament, Britain, Belgium and France agreed, must precede or at least accompany any serious effort at political and military disarmament.

Reich's Participation

One of the principal pre-requisites of the success of such a conference was clearly the participation of Germany. Unless the Reich were willing to abandon or at least to modify its present economic autarchy, as well as its intensive rearmament program, any broad peace scheme was obviously doomed to failure.

It was against this background that Dr. Schacht's conversations here with Premier van Zeeland took place. These talks are felt in Belgian official circles to have opened up very encouraging perspectives of increased co-operation between Germany and the rest of western Europe, not only economically but politically as well.

Great importance is attached in Belgium to the declarations which the director of the Reichsbank made at the close of his visit. Elsewhere, it is realized here, these statements were received with some skepticism—even, in France, with a bit of cynicism—but Belgium shows a marked tendency today to take Germany more nearly at its word.

Particular emphasis is laid on the following passages of Dr. Schacht's declaration, which are held to constitute a possible basis for further discussions leading to a general economic entente:

For Stabilized Currency

"Germany is ready to collaborate in the work of economic reconstruction. She excludes no one. She has very active commercial relations with Soviet Russia which, I hope, will be developed further.

"If this economic reconstruction necessitates monetary reform, Germany is ready. The goal of Germany is a stable international currency.

"Germany is in favor of free trade. That is her ideal. If she has had recourse to autarchy, it is because reparations forced her to do so. Autarchy is a necessity, not an ideal.

"For my part—and it is a personal opinion—I am convinced that international economic improvement can only be obtained after a political accord. It is essential that we all, large and small powers, reach an understanding among ourselves for the peace of Europe. I believe we are closer to a solution than we have ever been before."

These portions of Dr. Schacht's statement are taken to be the essence of a message which Reichsführer Hitler charged him to deliver to Premier van Zeeland. If this is the case, they appear to justify the conclusion already beginning to be drawn here, that Dr. van Zeeland may soon be able to report very favorably to the French and British Governments on the chances of success of a general economic conference.

Cadwalader Heads Nature Museum In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—Charles M. B. Cadwalader was elected president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia at a meeting of the board of trustees, April 27. He succeeds Effingham B. Morris, who served as president from November, 1928, until his passing in January of this year.

During Mr. Morris' presidency Mr. Cadwalader served as managing director of the academy, and was instrumental in arranging the "Symposium on Early Man" in March, which celebrated its 125th anniversary.

During his years as managing director he inaugurated a program of research involving additions to the staff of 20 persons and a series of 150 expeditions to various parts of the world to collect specimens, both for display in the Free Natural History Museum and for study in the research departments. Fourteen habitat groups of animals in their native haunts were installed in the North American, African and Asiatic hall. During Mr. Cadwalader's term in office attendance at the academy increased by 450 per cent.

His active connection with the academy dates from 1908, when he was elected a life member. In 1926 he was appointed chairman of a committee to build up membership. In 1927 he was elected a member of the board of trustees, becoming managing director in December, 1928. Since then he has volunteered his entire time to the duties of that office.

In 1934, Mr. Cadwalader received the Philadelphia Award, conferred on that individual who has "contributed a service calculated to advance the best and largest interests of the community of which Philadelphia is the center."

Old Coaching Hostel In Southwark Given To National Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The George Inn, Southwark, a hostel of which the associations go back to pre-Reformation days, has been donated by the London and North Eastern Railway to the National Trust. The condition is laid down that the property be preserved and continued as an inn.

The George Inn is said to be one of the only two galleried coaching inns remaining in England, the other one being the New Inn at Gloucester. In the early days of railways it became the property of the Great Northern, and later of the London and North Eastern Railway. The yard, which used to echo to the sound of horses' hoofs, has long been used for railway purposes, but the inn has always remained open to visitors.

The earliest record of the George is that an inn of that name was burned in 1670, and again in 1676. The landlord, one Wayland, again rebuilt it and paid a rental of £50 and one sugar loaf. It is this building that is still standing today. Charles Dickens was associated with it, and the courtyard has been used by the Dickens Tabard Players for their periodical performances from his works.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
VERIFICATION
Please Bring in Your Pass Books During April
Interest Begins May 10

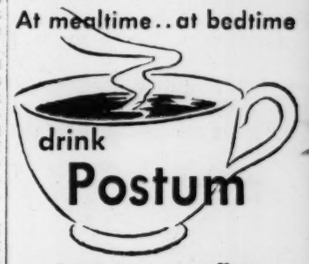
"JUST OFF THE AVENUE"
Near Third Church
A quiet, centrally located hotel catering to a dignified, distinguished clientele
Single Room . . $3.00 Outside Bath
Double Room . . $5.00 Twin Beds, Outside Bath
RESIDENTIAL OR TRANSIENT
THE HOTEL La Salle
30 EAST 60th STREET
New York City, N. Y.

BAYBURN CLEANERS
ARLINGTON 5000
One Broadway—Arlington, Mass.
INSURED—"Air Conditioned"
COLD STORAGE for FURS and CLOTH GARMENTS
$1 UP
(Storage Only $1.50 up) $35 Value
"Lining by Skinner" $6.00 up
for your cloth coat

YOU WILL PREFER THIS HOTEL IN NEW YORK!
IT'S MODERN AND MODERATE
in the Grand Central District adjacent to Radio City, the leading theatres and better shops. All 800 rooms feature outside exposure, bath, shower, and radio. Single $3, double $4, twin-bedded, $4.50.
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. at 49th St., N.Y.C.

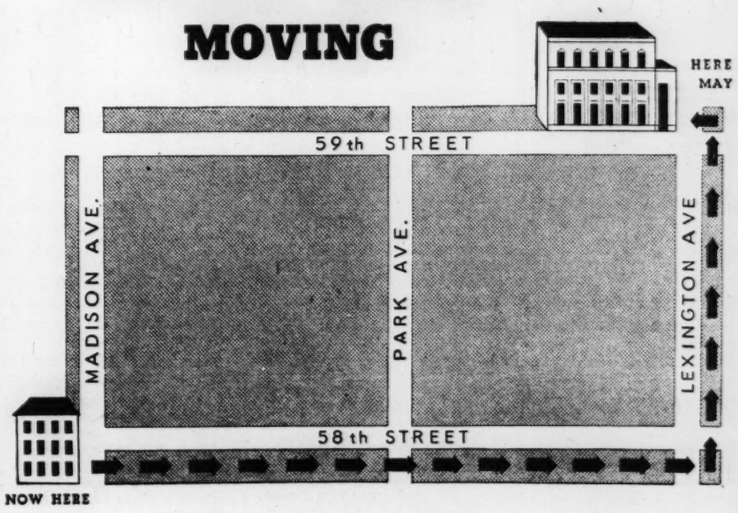
SEE LABRADOR THIS SUMMER!

NOW you can see it all in ocean liner comfort—the Golden North of Labrador — Land of mystery — rugged fjords — Northern Lights — icebergs — Eskimo and Indian life. Visit also magnificent Newfoundland, romantic Gaspe, historic Gulf lands . . . Yacht-like cruise ships, merry shipboard life — cool, sunny weather — famous French cuisine and service. A holiday cruise you'll never forget!
11-12½ Days—from Montreal—$135.00 Up
The Palatial "NORTH STAR" The Luxurious "NEW NORTHLAND"
Ask also about Clarke "VAGABOND CRUISES"
See your Travel Agent or write CLARKE Steamship Co. Ltd. Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal
CLARKE Steamship Co. Limited
37-8

At mealtime . . at bedtime

drink Postum
Contains no caffein

GOLF on the Sky Line at BANFF in the Canadian Rockies
OR PLAY TENNIS, ride with cowboy guides, swim in warm sulphur and fresh water pools. Banff Springs Hotel—high amid the mountain peaks—is an unexcelled Alpine resort. And then there are Chateau Lake Louise and Emerald Lake Chalet, reached by smooth motor roads. Music, dancing, smart social life. These hotels open June 12th.
ALL-EXPENSE TOURS
With 126 miles of Alpine motoring and stops at famous hotels.
4 Colorful Days, all-expense . . $57 up
6 Wonderful Days, all-expense . $74.50 up
These tours begin at Banff or Field, June 12. Add rail fares.

Air-Conditioned standard sleepers, diners and lounge cars on Canadian Pacific fast transcontinental trains. Low Round Trip Rail Fares.
See local Travel Agent, or Canadian Pacific Offices in all large cites.
Canadian Pacific

UPTOWN OFFICE MOVING


The New Uptown Office of the Dry Dock will open
MAY 3
59th Street and Lexington Avenue—opposite Bloomingdale's
DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Downtown Office: 341 Bowery at 3rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

Collective Bargaining Held Essential in Modern Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Labor developments continued to feature news happenings here today, with the collective bargaining issue, the passing of the "company union" from the city transit picture, a 33-plant automobile workers strike and "sit-down" union strategy all figuring in the pot pourri.

Stressing the need for industrial and labor "statesmen," was Dr. Henry C. Metcalf, personnel consultant of Tufts College, laid emphasis on the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, telling a conference of 200 controllers responsible for the operating figures of some of the biggest corporations in the country that collective bargaining had "become absolutely essential in a modern industrial state." Dr. Metcalf formerly held the chair of economics at Tufts, and his address was received with a rising vote of thanks by the conferees, representatives of Standard Oil of New Jersey, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, New York Central Lines, American Chicle, National Dairy Products and other leading concerns.

"Henry Ford has miscalculated: there is no real equality in the relations of employer and employee," Dr. Metcalf said. "You must either democratize working conditions or their inequalities will destroy democracy.

Basic Human Needs

"We need a keener sensitivity to justice in dealing with minimum wages, maximum hours, security and collective bargaining. On the employer side, the most important task is to educate top management to the problems of human relations. We need a shift from legalism to basic human needs."

Another speaker was Leo M. Cherne, executive secretary of the Tax Research Institute of America, who said there was little chance of Congress approving legislative restrictions of labor unions being sought by employer groups since the federal Supreme Court decision upholding the National Labor Relations Act. It was therefore necessary, he continued, "for business to take stock of those things which can and cannot be done under the act as it stands today."

United States Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming explained his bill now before Congress to require federal incorporation for enterprises doing an interstate business.

"Such enterprises are now chartered by the individual states," he said, "and there is a competition among some states for the issuance of charters with the broadest powers, permitting the exploitation of the investors, the employees and the public."

Eight Unions on Ballot

The important shift in the labor situation among subway workers arose in relation to the forthcoming referendum of the 15,000 employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company on union representation for bargaining with the management. This will be held under the auspices of the regional Labor Relations Board, and the workers will vote in 12 work classifications, with at least eight unions vying for the prerogative of sole representation.

In this connection at its own request the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Employees, premier type of company unionism for more than 20 years, has withdrawn its name from the list to be included on the ballot. Announcement of the omission was made through Thomas E. Murray Jr., receiver for the system, after a letter from Patrick J. Connolly, head of the brotherhood since 1919, stating he believed the action was "in the best interests of harmony and in the best interests of all employees of the Interborough and also of organized labor."

Auto Strike Called

Meanwhile, work in 33 automobile body-building plants was stopped here today as 800 workers responded to the strike call of the United Automobile Workers of America in a move to organize his industry in the East. The demands are union recognition, a closed shop, a 40-hour week, a 75 cents to $1.25 hourly pay minimum and time and a half for overtime. The complaints to be filed with the National Labor Relations Board include the charges that the men now work a 50-hour week at pay from 55 to 90 cents an hour.

Allan V. Rochford, secretary of the Vehicle Builders' Association, accused the union of "bad faith," saying that it had asked for a conference next Monday and set the strike deadline for Tuesday.

Simultaneously a Republican-sponsored legislative drive to outlaw the "sit-down" strike in New York was abruptly halted in the Senate at Albany yesterday, when Senator John J. Dunnigan, New York City Democrat and majority leader, ended a debate on the proposal by a motion to adjourn. This is a parliamentary device rarely invoked and not debatable, but Republican leaders made it clear they would renew their fight Monday to amend the pending bill designed to set up a "Little Wagner Labor Relations Board" for the State.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today had come out with his own proposal for an amendment to the bill in a recommendation for a five-member mediation commission with arbitral jurisdiction in strike prevention. The proposal has the approval of both union and employer groups, the Governor said, both holding that the public interest was best served "by the prevention or prompt settlement of labor disputes."

The board would be appointed by the Governor and, upon his direction, "take steps as it may deem expedient to effect a voluntary, amicable and expeditious adjustment and settlement of the differences between employer and employees which have precipitated or threaten to precipitate a labor dispute."

GROSS STRAUSS

Smart Clothes of Charming Individuality.

335 Main Street WORCESTER

Dobbs Cross Country

America's favorite light weight felt hat

$5

★

Ware Pratt Co.

Main St., at Pearl, Worcester

Quality Merchandise

Smart Fashions

Low Prices

•

DENHOLM & McKAY COMPANY

WORCESTER

Census of Jobless Called Impractical By U. S. Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has declined to back an unemployment census.

In a resolution adopted yesterday on employment, it declared, "Experience with attempts to obtain accurate figures on unemployment through census methods has been disappointing."

The chamber found estimates of unemployment taken on a national basis lending themselves to exaggeration and declared, "Employment is necessarily a local matter, with many local variations, seasonal and otherwise." It urged a gradual elimination of federal work relief.

Controversy over the practicability of a national unemployment census has become bitter, Mr. Roosevelt arguing it would be useless, and Republicans, led by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and others, urging the step.

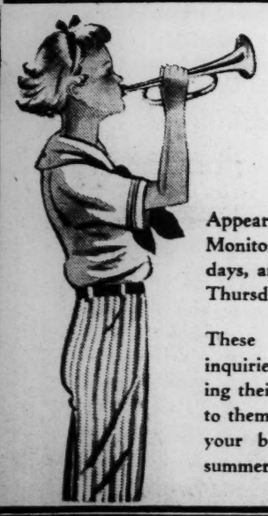
Citizens of Town Honor Head of Big Steel Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, April 30—Happy relationships in business, civic and industrial life are not impossible, George M. Verity, chairman of the board of The American Rolling Mill Company, said in accepting a bronze plaque presented him by citizens of Middletown on the occasion of his seventy-second birthday.

The plaque was designed by Mr. Verity's daughter, Mrs. Charles R. Hook.

Last year citizens of Middletown declared a community holiday to honor Mr. Verity for his leadership in community development.



Summer Camp Advertising

Appears in The Christian Science Monitor on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

These Monitor advertisers invite inquiries from Monitor readers regarding their facilities and activities. Write to them if you are interested in giving your boy or girl the benefits of a summer at camp.

Hillman Defends C.I.O. as Bulwark Against Dictators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—The chief aims of the Committee for Industrial Organization are to perpetuate democracy and forestall anything like a dictatorship, according to Sidney Hillman, one of the leaders with John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. drive for unionization of American workers.

"The Committee for Industrial Organization is working in a practical and effective manner to increase the earned income of American workers; to give them a greater stake in the good things of this country," Mr. Hillman declared in an address before the Economic Club here last night. "Unionized workers are not going to turn over the stake they have won through organization to any dictator.

"The employers who resist the legitimate aspirations of their employees, on the other hand, who answer labor organizations with violence and repression and who force sweatshop conditions on their employees are the people who are making dictatorship possible in the United States.

Safeguarding Democracy

"That such resistance to labor organization is become exceedingly rare, and that collective bargaining is more and more widely accepted is the most hopeful indication that American democracy is being safeguarded against dictatorship."

Mr. Hillman, who is president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of American, affiliate of the Commitee for Industrial Organization, also heads the Textile Workers organizing Committee negotiating with the big rayon manufacturers for recognition of the textile workers' union and for new contract conditions. He has already lined up the Viscose Company, biggest rayon manufacturer in the world, and is now carrying on conferences with the du Pont interests. He was one of the Roosevelt presidential electors in the November election.

The Economic Club, before which he spoke, is one of the chief public forums here and last March celebrated its 30th anniversary. The club, the first of its kind formed in the United States, has maintained throughout its history a nonpartisan policy. It was responsible for organizing many similar clubs throughout the country.

Mr. Hillman's address was primarily a defense of the Committee for Industrial Organization, declaring it was: "now obvious that most of the workers in America's big industries will be organized in the very near future." In this, he held, "investment and management naturally have much at stake."

Aid to Employers

"If they understand the real issues, they cannot but welcome such a movement as the Committee for Industrial Organization has brought into being," he continued, "for any enlightened employer knows that if he has to deal with organized labor, he would much rather deal with a single responsible industrial union of all his employees than with a multiplicity of craft unions with often conflicting aims.

"The Committee for Industrial Organization has brought into being in the mass production industries an industrial form of union under which one group of employees cannot strike against another and under which it is possible for the union to assume a constructive responsibility in relation to the problems of the whole industry.

"Obviously, this is the type of unionism which American industry needs. It is because the Committee for Industrial Organization offers this kind of unionism that it is meeting with such a ready acceptance in many industries where unions have previously been anathema to the employers."

Scores Wild Talk

Mr. Hillman referred to the "wild talk emanating from sources which are hostile to organized labor, no matter what it does or desires."

"This takes the form of talk about the Committee for Industrial Organization somehow promoting dictatorship, when its real aim is industrial democracy," he declared; "talk about this movement of millions of people taking place simply to promote the personal fortunes of John L. Lewis; talk about this most American of all movements being out to overthrow American institutions. Adult business men should disregard such childish notions and examine for themselves the real aims and purposes of the committee.

"Far from promoting dictatorship, the committee is tending to make dictatorship impossible by making the rank and file of American working people articulate.

"Whatever tends to improve the conditions of the masses of the people tends to make dictatorship impossible. Only when people become desperate and hopeless will they give up their democratic rights. Dictatorship is the last resort of the hopeless."

Act Called One-Sided

George E. Sokolsky, lecturer and author who spoke with Mr. Hillman, said the Wagner Act was one-sided, and imposed obligations on employers but none on labor.

"What happens if because of some quarrel in a labor dispute a business is wrecked?" he asked. "Who is responsible?

"Suppose an election is held under the Wagner Act and the American Federation of Labor wins, and the C. I. O. calls a sit-down strike. What is the management to do?

"He can go to the National Labor Relations Board and say, 'Get back my factory for me.' But all the board can do is say, 'Those fellows have no business there but we can't do anything about it. Go get the sheriff to put them out.' "

Mr. Sokolsky urged legislation requiring all labor organizations to be chartered, each one to furnish annual statements showing receipts and disbursements, and each one to hold annual democratic elections of officers.

Beacon for Birds and Ships

Topical

English Lighthouse Serves Dual Purpose

Feathered Migrants Find Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VENTNOR, Isle of Wight—A great saving of bird life has resulted from rests built round the top of the St. Catherine's Lighthouse near here.

The erection of these extensive perches was carried out by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Migrating birds used to be attracted by the bright light and fly round and round the lighthouse until they dropped exhausted.

Now they can rest in great flocks on the beneficent structure, so their first contact after the sea crossing is a happy one.

U. S. Surveys Strike Record

CHICAGO, April 30 (AP)—The nation counted off six full months of major strikes today.

The costs of the mushrooming movement—now apparently losing its momentum—were calculated in millions.

The Labor Department reported 613,056 employees were involved in 1264 strikes during November, December, January, February and March, and suffered the consequent loss of 11,485,156 man days of work.

Statisticians estimated disputes deprived 225,000 workmen in the automotive industry alone of $70,000,000 in wages and figured the volume of delayed business of motorcar makers at approximately $200,000,000.

The costs of the Pacific coast maritime strike were reckoned at $687,000,000.

Violence and Pay Boosts

A number of controversies across the continent were attended by rioting, paralleled by pay hikes and bonuses that ran into many millions, accompanied by a widening of the breach between the two big camps of organized labor.

Six months ago the western maritime walkout began. It lasted 98 days. Nearly 40,000 were idle. Ships were tied up from San Diego to Seattle.

Then the labor spotlight limned the letters C. I. O. John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, watched his brain child essay its first important step. But it didn't stride. It sat. The C. I. O.-affiliated United Automobile Workers of America instituted a sit-down strike in General Motors Corporation plants.

Ultimately, the U. A. W. A. reached written or verbal agreements with all major auto manufacturers with one noteworthy exception. That was Henry Ford.

Wave of Sit-Downs

A wave of sit-downs swept through industrial areas. Workers squatted in factories, foundries, stores, shops, mills, restaurants. Sedentary strategists epitomized their sentiments in this placard:

"For years they sat on us; now we're sitting on them."

Business leaders were nonplussed. Their question was "How can we end the seizure of property?" The answer came from Groton, Conn. State police descended upon a ship yard, collared the sitters and put them out. Officers in North Chicago, Ill., subsequently built an 18-foot battle tower, backed it up against the Fan-Steel Metallurgical Corporation plant, filled the building with teargas, stepped back and watched 61 sit-downers stumble from the structure. Later, farmers and non-striking employees stormed a chocolate factory in Hershey, Penna., and routed several hundred sit-downers.

Strikes, sitting style, declined even as the United States Senate terminated a fortnight of forensics by adopting a resolution denouncing such technique and "unfair" employer practices.

Labor Negotiations

Dramatic dickering caught the eye of the nation betimes. Mr. Lewis sat in on one peace parley with William Knudsen of General Motors and with Walter P. Chrysler of the Chrysler Corporat in another. But none was attended by more epochal effects than the conference in a room in a Pittsburgh building bearing the name of Andrew Carnegie. There—on March 2—Philip Murray, L vis lieutenant, and Benjamin Fairless, president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, entered into a working agreement covering members of a C. I. O. union. It was the first time in 43 years that "Big Steel" recognized an outside labor organization.

An eruption of 610 strikers in March was followed by a long-awaited judicial decision. The United States Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Labor Relations Act, guaranteeing collective bargaining.

Immediately the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization stepped up the pace of competitive membership drives. The C. I. O. leveled its sights on Henry Ford. Mr. Ford made two declarations of policy. One was that his men were free to join any labor group. The other was that he would never recognize any union.

Packard Election

(Continued From Page 1)

was only last Saturday afternoon that company and union agreed on the holding of the election. Balloting started Wednesday morning at 8, concluded at 1 a. m. Thursday, and the votes were counted shortly after noon the same day. The secrecy of the ballot is also emphasized. With its total of 14,303 ballots cast out of a possible 14,600-odd, the election was the largest yet to be held under the new law. It was also the only effective election to take place in the automotive industry."

As the Packard election will encourage unions in other industries to call for elections, strikes on the single issue of recognition of the union will be apt to disappear in proportion as the Labor Relations Board is able to hold elections, observe local friends of the board.

Such a recourse to the board will be in great contrast to the situation prior to the Supreme Court's recent approval of the act. By last fall, trade unions had generally ceased to invoke the law, it it remarked here. Employers had blocked its operation by appeal to the courts until unions felt the act was of no use to them, and that if they asked its aid they were just letting themselves in for a lawsuit. Besides they knew that cases were on their way up to the Supreme Court, and that they had to wait.

Supreme Court's Ruling

The Supreme Court's decision then restored organized labor's faith in the act. The Packard election proved the first major illustration of this renewed confidence, which is expected now to be widely reflected in other elections.

On the other hand, it is thought in labor circles, that a number of employers will recognize the strong current for labor organization charted in the great union majority in Packard, and so will be more willing to agree to elections. In the Packard case, company officials doubted the union's claim to a majority, and consented to the test. While company approval is not necessary if organized workers demand an election, mutual agreement makes speed and a swift settlement possible. The co-operation of Packard executives was applauded by Frank H. Bowen, regional director of the Labor Relations Board. The company lent its aid in every possible way.

The election was held in the plant during three shifts, and the company paid its workers for the time they lost in voting.

Despite the significance of the event and the need of 14,000 employees temporarily leaving their jobs to visit one or another of the 20 polling places, production of motorcars went on without a letdown, it is said by Labor Board officials. They quote the company as reporting that the normal quota of 320 cars on the day shift was maintained and exceeded by one car for a total of 321. A notable feature of the election is that the union polled more than its asserted membership. The same thing happened in the election in General Electric Company last year, the second largest to be held by the board.

Alvan Macauley, Packard president and also president of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association, congratulated the Labor Board for "the efficient and completely impartial manner in which the election was held."

"Our employees have expressed their desires by their vote," he added. "We are pleased that the matter has been determined peacefully and with apparent good will all around."

A formal statement by the U. A. W. A. executive board termed the result an "overwhelming victory" and said:

"It proves conclusively that the workers of this nation want to be represented by the bonda fide democratic industrial union. It is an overwhelming vindication of the Wagner Labor Relations Law, for it shows that with company coercion removed, the matter of union recognition can be settled without resorting to a strike."

Ed Hall, union vice-president, said: "We expect manufacturers all over the country will take this election as a criterion and quit stalling and start dealing with their workers through legitimate labor unions."

Gustav Schuetzendorf

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Friends received word today of the passing in Berlin yesterday of Gustav Schuetzendorf, a baritone at the Metropolitan Opera for many years. He was the husband of Grete Stueckgold, the soprano.

Business Chooses Conservative As Head of Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—A Kansas City, Mo. grain man, whose economic and social views are declared by friends to run closely with those of former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, has been named president of the big Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He is George H. Davis, well known Midwest business figure, who follows Harper Sibley, as head of the organization.

Mr. Davis a Republican, has bank and real estate holdings, is a self-made, practical business figure. During the depression, he bought farm land in Missouri and Kansas, and now owns one of the biggest farms in the latter state. He has another near Kansas City. Mr. Davis, with his associates, operates one of the world's largest grain elevators in the latter city. He is conservative and generally reckoned to be of the middle-of-the-road Landon type who is capable of adapting his outlook to changing economic conditions. He is married but has no children.

Mr. Davis has been called in once or twice for consultation with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and has the reputation in Washington of being the kind of a man with whom one can work in drafting agricultural legislation. During NRA, he was head of the Grain Exchange Code Authority. Then and since Mr. Davis has opposed federal restriction and has urged the play of natural forces as a substitute. Mr. Davis has been associated with grain and the grain trade since he started as clerk at 15.

In a speech in 1934, he said, "We cannot too vigorously condemn the efforts of certain radical elements to tear down established industry. . . . These radical groups will undoubtedly continue their annual parades to Washington in quest of legislation which they admittedly seek to undermine and destroy our present efficient and economical system of commercial enterprise."

Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

ing has been endorsed as means to ending industrial strife.

At their sessions here, the women will pay special tribute to Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, for his successful negotiation of the auto strike agreement. They will give a May Day dinner in his honor.

Another important personage here for the sessions is Miss Gertrud Baer who in 1929 succeeded Jane Addams of Hull House as international chairman of the Women's International League. Miss Baer, who is in charge of the league's international headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, will address branches of the league throughout the United States during her stay here.

A World War Product

Founded at The Hague in the dark days of 1915 when an international Congress of women met to take measures which they hoped would bring the World War to an end, the league now has members in 47 countries and national sections in 27. Its greatest strength is centered in the British, American and French sections, with the Dutch, Scandinavian, Belgian and Swiss sections constituting a vigorous second line. There are something over 13,000 members in the United States at the present time

League officials call attention to their organization's position in the forefront of the peace movement by comparing its annual programs with what governments are doing and people are discussing a few years later.

In the United States, the league advocated recognition of Russia for about 12 years before the step was finally taken by President Roosevelt. They worked for the repeal of the Platt Amendment authorizing the United States to intervene in Cuba for about as long. They urged withdrawal of United States marines from Nicaragua and Haiti, with abandonment of the policy of armed intervention for about 10 years before it was accomplished.

Generally a Leader

It was the first organization seriously to demand the investigation of American munition makers, and it is generally recognized that the Senate would not have undertaken such an inquiry had it not been for the work of the national secretary of the league, Miss Dorothy Detzer.

Sometimes called the "shock troop" of the peace movement, the league has never hesitated to sponsor new issues before they are popular. Fact-finding committees have been sent to Palestine, the Orient, Haiti and Cuba. "Good will missions" and "missions of reconciliation" have been dispatched at critical times to Finland, Schleswig-Holstein and the Near East.

Indicative of the far-sightedness of the league is its selection of Luhacovice, Czechoslovakia, as the scene of its ninth international congress in July.

Czechoslovakia is likely to succeed Spain as the cynosure of world politics, the women believe, and they want to be on the spot with their peace efforts even before trouble begins.

Pennsylvania Selects Site for Model Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., April 30—Selection of a site on the grounds of Mount Gretna Military Reservation in Lebanan County for the erection of the Commonwealth's $2,800,000 "maximum security" prison was announced by Gov. George H. Earle today. Approximately 300 acres will be set aside for the institution.

Prisoners will be transferred there from both eastern and western penitentiaries, which will become "classification depots." After the individual cases are studied there, the worst criminals will be sorted from those less criminally inclined and sent to the new institution. It also has been decided to construct a new industrial school near White Hill, Cumberland county, just across the river from Harrisburg.

Neutrality Bill Speeded To Roosevelt for Signing

(Continued From Page 1)

ish loyalists will have to cease their activities, unless they can prove that their funds are "for medical aid and assistance, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering," and that the funds will not be turned over to any faction, government, etc. The President is given authority to approve any organizations soliciting such funds, and to prescribe rules or regulations for their operation.

The impression prevails here that several existing organizations will have to change form, and that ultimately solicitations in the United States will have to follow the pattern of the American Red Cross or the Friends' Service Committee, rather than several new groups which have been extremely active in the Spanish loyalist interest of late.

Two Broad Viewpoints

Passage of the neutrality law was the result of many different and sometimes inconsistent factors. There have been two broad viewpoints on this legislation: (1) that laws should be as mandatory and rigid as possible, binding the American government to a policy of strict insulation in the event of overseas war; and (2) that flexible authority in the hands of the President is necessary to prevent trouble in attempting to impose embargoes and restrictions.

The law is a compromise between these viewpoints, and extremists on both sides criticize its provisions violently. Those favoring American cooperation in activities against aggressors, believe the law binds the nation to co-operation with lawbreakers. Those favoring complete insulation, think the leeway given the President in applying cash-and-carry provisions opens the way to "dangerous meddling." In the latter group are the members of the late munitions committee, led by Senators Nye, Clark, Vandenberg and Bone. In the former group are publicists and one faction of peace workers, as well as numbers of State Department officials.

Political Maneuver

However, the rigid Senate version—binding to a rigid and permanent cash-and-carry policy—was eased out of the final law by a neat political maneuver. The House bill more nearly met Administration desires by leaving latitude with the President. The whole point turned on appointment of the Senate conferees. So the Vice-President selected Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nebraska chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who nominally supported the rigid bill, but actually did not have stiff views.

He was supported by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D), Arkansas, the majority leader, and Senator William E. Borah (R), Idaho, who was against almost any neutrality bill, but preferred the flexible to the rigid form. No spokesman for the Nye group was included.

The conferees therefore agreed on the House version, waited until the last minute to send the bill to Congress, and then jammed it through in a few hours. A more dexterous—and ruthless—parliamentary procedure has not been followed in the present session.

The bill repeats the provisions of past temporary neutrality laws in setting up a munitions control board and a system of registration, export licenses, etc., for munitions manufacturers.

Chamber Attacks New Deal

(Continued From Page 1)

legislative department or the executive department to affect the exercise of judicial functions.

We therefore oppose every measure which has as its purpose influence from the legislative or executive departments upon the decisions which the Supreme Court will render, in whatever terms such measures are couched, whether in relation to the number of members of the Supreme Court or otherwise. Neither the legislative will nor executive direction should in any degree replace judicial idependence in the discharge of judicial duties. For like reasons, we oppose any effort by other branches of the Government to minimize the power, or diminish the jurisdiction, or limit the method of decision of the Supreme Court.

The chamber's resolution on "federal expenditures" was similarly sweeping. It said:

Notwithstanding greatly augmented revenues, now the highest in peace-time history, the annual budget deficits have not decreased proportionally because expenditures have steadily increased. The deficit recedes with disappointing slowness. Unless expenditures are materially curtailed, any revenue program designed to obtain an early balance of the budget will fail of its purpose. The upward trend of expenditures should be reversed in order to end deficit financing, obtain order in the fiscal affairs of the Government, protect the holders of its securities, and lessen the dangers from undue expansion of credit.

In view of the improved business situation, with the greatly enlarged opportunities for employment, the recovery and relief activities of the Government, including work-relief and all others which compete with private enterprise, should now be rapidly diminished and expenditures placed on a more normal level which can be supported by a reasonable tax structure.

Ban on Contributions

One of the longest and most specific resolutions was that dealing with "employee-employer relationships." Workers' agencies as well as employer agencies, it declared, should be banned from making political contributions; protection of personal rights should be maintained "against all unlawful interference"; "every form of coercion and intimidation should be outlawed," and the right to picket should be limited "to giving information." The chamber held that the right to strike on public utilities and in government services should be controlled.

As to the Wagner Act specifically, the resolution read, "the board of directors should immediately make provision for presentation of the desirability of amendments to the National Labor Relations Act which will safeguard and protect the interests of employees, employers and the public by defining labor practices which are unlawful when engaged in by employees, employers or other persons. Legislation should also be urged that will establish responsibility for the acts of labor organizations."

Applause for Beatty

Sir Edward Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and final speaker at the chamber session, brought applause by recalling that Canada never has had a sit-down strike.

"The Dominion is quite a place," he remarked, "a country in which, to take a single example, the Prime Minister of Ontario occasionally has, and endeavors to fill, other functions than those of the chief guardian of the Dionne quintuplets."

Laughter greeted this reference to Premier Hepburn whose opposition to the C. I. O. movement at Oshawa brought him prominence. Sir Edward's thesis was that social unrest is now evident on a wide scale and presents a new challenge to business leadership.

"Business leadership must do better," he declared. "It must never again permit without protest speculative excesses and rash development of unsound types of industry and commerce. The penalty for such an error of judgment is that public opinion loses faith in business leadership."

Measure to Avoid Industrial Strife Is Drafted by Murphy

LANSING, Mich., April 30 (AP)—Gov. Frank Murphy, who mediated in the General Motors and Chrysler automobile strikes, put his recommendations for avoiding industrial strife into a measure submitted to the Michigan Legislature yesterday.

In a special message, Governor Murphy asked the lawmakers to ban strikes or lockouts until exhaustion of settlement efforts by a proposed three-man state board of industrial relations.

The Governor would be empowered to appoint the members of the board and, in the event of labor disputes involving major industries or essential activities, to close industrial plants and place state policemen in charge.

Orchestra Offers Prizes for Music

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Announcement that the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra would hold its second annual contest for orchestral works by native American composers was made here yesterday.

A purse of $1000 will be given for the best work taking 25 minutes or more to perform and $500 will be awarded for a shorter work requiring 10 to 20 minutes. This latter prize, the announcement said, was carried over from last year, when none of the works submitted qualified for it.

Both works must be scored within the limits of the normal symphony orchestra, it added. Eligibility is limited to music not yet published or performed in public and not submitted in last year's contest.

Entries for compositions competing for the first prize close on Jan. 1, 1938, and those entered for the second prize on Oct. 15 of this year. Entry blanks, the announcement added, may be had at the office of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra at 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, here.

THE KNOX VAGABOND

A light weight felt that is casual, comfortable, yet very correct.

$5

Haynes

1502 Main St., Springfield

Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company

Cordially solicits your bank account

Member Federal Reserve System

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

127-131 State Street

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

To Help You

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept.

Tel.: 3-1817

21 Besse Place

1 to 5 Daily

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Fewer Farm Tenants Found Than Are Usually Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—The number of tenant farmers in the United States is not nearly so large as is generally supposed, according to a survey by the Agricultural Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers made public here yesterday. By implication, the report seeks to refute many findings by the Department of Agriculture in Washington, by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the report of the Tenant Farmers' Union to Gov. J. Marion Futrell of Arkansas and other bodies and individuals.

The report, however, makes no reference to social and economic conditions found among this farming class, into which other surveys have gone exhaustively.

The committee, which was headed by Warren W. Shoemaker, vice-president of Armour & Co., packers, holds that the total number of "real" tenant farmers in the United States does not exceed 24 per cent of all farmers and that if the tenants who are renting from their parents, grandparents or other close relatives were eliminated, the total number "in the true sense" was not more than 15 per cent of all farmers. It denies that farm tenancy is "a depression phenomenon," stressing that while the number of farm tenants increased more than 1,000,000, or almost exactly 100 per cent, in the 20 years from 1880 to 1900, in the 35 years since 1900 the increase was only 800,000, or approximately 40 per cent.

"Moreover," the report continues, "the rise in the number of farm tenants in the five-year period after 1930 has not been as marked as the increase in the number of farm owners and the increase in the number of farms.

"Whereas, in 1930, figures show that 42.4 per cent of all farms were operated by tenants, in 1935 this percentage had been reduced to 42.1 of all farms."

According to the survey, many persons who, on regional analysis, appear to be croppers, or near-croppers, do not rightfully belong to the tenant classification.

"If to this total is added the number of tenants through misfortune—that is, real owners who have temporarily been reduced to the status of tenants—the remaining real tenants do not account for more than 24 per cent of all American farmers," it continues.

The report places the total unmber of "listed tenants" in 1935 at 2,865,155. Of these, 1,831,475 were in the South, 638,445 in the West and 395,235 in the North. These figures comprise 53 per cent of the southern farmers, 24 per cent of the northern farmers, and 36 per cent of the western farmers, it says.

"In the North, one third of the tenants operate farms owned by their parents, grandparents, brothers or sisters," it continues. "The percentage would be higher if it included those renting from more distant relatives. In other words, less than 15 per cent of the farm operators in that entire area are tenants on land owned by others than close relatives."

In the South, the report continues, 800,000 of those listed as tenants were really classed as "croppers" and perhaps an additional 500,000, while classed as tenants, "occupy a position only slightly different from that of croppers."

"From this point of view," it continues, "it may be concluded that the proportion of tenants in the South, on a basis comparable with tenancy in the North and West, does not represent a substantially higher relative proportion."

New Opportunity Awaits Needy Families in Atlantic City

Public Works Administration

View of Federal Slum Clearance Project

Aerial Photograph Shows Stanley S. Holmes Village in Atlantic City, N. J. Eliminating Two Square Blocks of Slums, the PWA Project Will Provide Homes for 277 Low-Income Negro Families. The Village Is a Short Distance From the Famous Boardwalk

Lax Enforcement Held to Put Youth in Grip of Modern Bar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The tavern, or in other words the saloon, that was to have been prohibited with the repeal of prohibition, has become in Chicago a recreation center for thousands of young people, declares Miss Jessie F. Binford, executive director of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, in revealing the results of the latest of a series of studies undertaken by the organization since repeal.

The association first turned attention to the "menace of the tavern" in a survey published in May, 1935, and again revealed conditions belying the assurances of wet organizations prior to repeal, in September, 1936.

Its third report, based on investigations of taverns in Chicago from May, 1936, to January, 1937, shows that 3028 so-called taverns were visited and that not only did they all provide proof of an effort to promote drinking rather than encourage modification, as pre-repeal wets promised, but that 2722 were violating various state laws.

Miss Binford says that police investigation was requested in those 2722 cases, that they had replies in 2439, that 108 arrests were made, and but eight licenses revoked.

Among the violations were gambling, which heads the list in importance and in respect to numbers, sales to intoxicated persons, sales to minors, indecent entertainment, employment of minors, violations of closing hours, obstructed views.

"One of the significant arguments advanced during the fight to repeal the eighteenth amendment," declares Miss Binford, "was that the saloon of preprohibition days was a menace to our communities, and that it should not be returned. The feeble attempts to prevent such operations of retail liquor establishments which would identify them with the old saloon and its evils have been futile. We find not only the evils of the old saloon in our modern taverns, but a host of new evils as well. Changes in the economic, social and moral structure of our society have opened the tavern doors to many new practices which corrupt the youth and the homes and the neighborhoods of our city."

The solution lies, she says, in an awakening of public consciousness to the facts and possibilities in city government as a whole. Law enforcement, she notes, can be no greater than the public's desire to have law enforcement.

"The Art of Record Buying"
To choose the best version of any work from among, perhaps, ten recordings is not an easy matter. But you will be greatly helped in your choice if you send for this free book "The Art of Record Buying." It is a guide to 1000 classical records. Write to:
EMG Hand-made Gramophones Ltd.
11 Grape Street, London, W. C. 2

CARDIFF, WALES
Howells
THE CARDIFF STORE
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showroom and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

SAMUEL HALL LTD
ALWAYS SOMETHING ORIGINAL & INDIVIDUAL
LADIES WEAR
EXCLUSIVE BUT NOT EXPENSIVE
NOTED FOR HOUSEHOLD LINENS
CARDIFF·WALES

'Crepe Silmyra'
Rich, Artificial Silk Crepe-de-Chine
Obtainable in 40 shades, also White and Black, 36 inches wide
Per yard, 2/-
SHINNERS Ltd.
HIGH STREET, SURREY
SUTTON ENGLAND

good cheese is better with

FORTTS BATH OLIVER Biscuits

Activities of Cities Increase Much Over Town Meeting Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—America has gone a long way since the traditional town meeting decided by a few ayes and nays whether or not the community should enlarge its cow pasture or buy a new bell for the town crier. Back in 1790, when the town meeting was the chief form of government, there were six cities with a population of over 8000. Their government was simple and their municipal equipment slight.

Even a few decades ago, street and sewer maintenance and fire and police protection constituted the sum total of city services, yet today as revealed by the Municipal Year Book for 1937 of the International City Managers, it takes some 599 pages to list and discuss modern municipal services and organizations.

The 960 cities of the United States queried for their 1936 biographies in this "Who's Who" of cities, revealed that the past year was a busy one for taking on new duties and developing their facilities. Most of the new activities were in the fields of public works, parks and recreation, and health. Two-way police radio sets, parking meters, airports, sewage disposal plants, and municipal auditoriums were among the "best sellers" to city administrations, the book reveals.

Typical of the trend is the report of Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland, Ohio, that in 1936 his city ablished a division of crime prevention, a municipal collection of veland art, a landscape architectural division in the department of parks and public property, and a central division of motor vehicle maintenance. Two new positions were established in the Mayor's office, an assistant in charge of personnel and public relations and an assistant in charge of relations with the Federal Government. Re-establishment of summer band concerts in the parks, substitution of incinerators for a garbage reduction plant, re-establishment of the division of street signs and house numbers, and the building of a new lake-front highway on filled-in land as a WPA project were also accomplished.

Twenty-seven cities reported new activities or services in the field of recreation. Berkeley, Calif., for example, undertook the operation of a yacht harbor, while Iowa City, Iowa, established a community center. Eleven cities listed such miscellaneous new establishments as a central purchasing department, an industrial commission, a bureau of fire prevention, and a municipal library.

Credit unions for local government employees received special impetus in 1934 when Congress passed the Federal Credit Union Act, permitting the chartering of credit unions by the Federal Government and during 1936 their number especially among teachers has increased rapidly, the book reveals.

Discussion of financing of relief and recovery occupies a major portion of the book since it is recognized as one of the outstanding municipal problems. Twenty-five municipal authorities from all sections of the country have contributed articles in their respective field of management, including one by C. A. Dystra, city manager of Cincinnati.

Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

of living and rising prices of materials, Mr. Hopkins revealed.

In the WPA administrator's view, states and local governments cannot be called upon to carry more of the load than they are already doing. They are at present taking care of about 350,000 employables, despite President Roosevelt's declaration when he started the works program that the Federal Government would assume the entire responsibility for the unemployed who are able to work.

Each year, states and local governments are shouldering a larger and larger share of relief costs, WPA records show. Expenditures for local programs increased from about $339,000,000 in 1929 to $810,000,000 in 1936, and will probably go still higher in 1937, according to Mr. Hopkins.

"These facts are contrary to the opinion that many people have that state and local relief funds are drying up," the relief chief declared. He is opposed to transferring the burden from the Federal Government to states, which draw most of their taxes from real estate, and might not be able to carry it.

On April 17, there were 2,081,593 persons on WPA projects. The $1,350,000,000 in prospect for the next fiscal year will make jobs for only 1,680,000 at the present rate of relief which averages about $780 per person a year. The rolls are being whittled down at the rate of approximately 15,000 a week at the present time.

Despite his concern as to the adequacy of the money to be made available for the next fiscal year, Mr. Hopkins reiterated that "no one will be dropped from the WPA who is in need of relief." He has been backed by President Roosevelt in this policy, and presumably will continue to be, even if it means another deficiency appropriation from Congress next winter.

Dr. Minot Honored

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The National Academy of Sciences, whose number is limited to 300, elected yesterday 15 new members. Among the new members is Dr. George R. Minot, Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Residence Rule Put to City Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has before it today a bill by James J. Lyons, Borough President of the Bronx, making residence in New York City for at least three years necessary for every incumbent of a municipal position. The measure has been sponsored perennially by Mr. Lyons for years, but was railroaded through the Aldermanic Board on Tuesday by a vote of 52 to 2, the dissenters being Alderman Newbold Morris, Republican, and Alderman Alexander Falk, Democrat.

The measure will become effective on Jan. 1, if passed by the Board of Estimate and approved by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Exemptions might be had, however, from the Board of Estimate, which would have the power to suspend the operation of the law if the officeholders affected were able to prove they would suffer "financial hardship" through a change of residence. Furthermore, exemptions might be voted in special cases where the jobholder was a technical or a scientific worker. Such exemptions would be had only with a two-thirds vote of each branch of the Municipal Assembly and the approval of the Mayor.

Douglass Award Planned As Memorial to Artist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Establishment of a Lucille Douglass memorial award to be bestowed annually upon artists was announced by the American Woman's Association April 28. Funds for the prize are to come from the sale of a collection of paintings and etchings by the late Miss Doug'ass, formerly a member of the association.

In describing the new award, Miss Anne Morgan, president of the association, said that only a portion of Miss Douglass's remaining signed work would be sold. The association will hang several of the pictures permanently in its headquarters here, she added.

Iowa Man Plucks Plum

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Commission officials said yesterday Thomas J. Slowie of Clinton, Iowa, had been named secretary of the Federal Communications Commission, effective May 1.

Mr. Slowie is secretary to Representative W. S. Jacobsen (D) of Iowa. Previously he was secretary to his present employer's father, the late Representative B. M. Jacobsen. The office of the secretary to the commission has been vacant since May 1.

Partial Renewal Of Locarno Ties By Belgium Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30—Two points made by Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Spaak in a speech yesterday regarding interpretation of obligations under the League Covenant are understood to be perfectly acceptable to British opinion, the Monitor understands.

M. Spaak, in his speech, made two points regarding right of transit under Article XVI of the Covenant, with both of which Britain concurs. The first is that no troops or airplanes shall be allowed to cross the Belgian frontier without Belgium's permission; second, that Belgium would only give such permission if it was sought in pursuit of "common action" under the League Covenant.

"Common Action"

"I don't go so far as to say," M. Spaak added, "that the phrase 'common action' involves effective participation of all members of the League, but it does require participation of neighbors."

Thus, M. Spaak in British opinion has indicated Belgium's readiness to come in if any two of Belgium's big neighbors are repelling an act of aggression by a third, but not if only two of them are fighting each other. This is completely in accordance with the British view that if war in eastern or central Europe spreads to the west, Britain will take military action in defense of the League Covenant, but if it does not spread, Britain's participation will be limited to economic and financial measures.

Agreed Declaration

M. Spaak's statement that though Belgium's military agreements have now come to an end she is "free to deal with the national defense problem as she thinks fit and everything necessary will be done," also coincides with the British viewpoint and is regarded as evidently being an agreed declaration drafted during British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's recent visit to Brussels. It is taken here to mean that though Belgium is no longer legally bound to have official staff talks with France and Britain, she can and will maintain contact with the general staffs in both countries so as to be in position to guard against all untoward eventualities.

It is pointed out that the fact that similar talks will not be held with Germany does not really imply any disposition to establish a cordon round Germany, but is merely due to the complete lack of aggressive tendencies on the part of France and Britain against anybody.

Music Prize Winners Return to Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—Two young Philadelphians returned on April 27 from Indianapolis bearing honors given them at the National Federation of Music Clubs contests. Eudice Shapiro took the first award in the violin division and Vito Bassi took first place in the opera voice section for men.

Miss Shapiro graduated from the Curtis Institute of Music here last year, after studying with Efrem Zimbalist. She is now continuing her study and is also coaching 11 other young violinists.

Mr. Bassi, who succeeded in learning six complete opera roles while working from 12 to 15 hours a day as a clerk in a food store, is a student of Edgar Milton Cooke at the Academy of Vocal Arts. He is said not only to sing in the manner of Caruso but to resemble him in appearance.

Planetarium Vanguard Sails to See Eclipse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—The first contingent of the Hayden Planetarium-Grace expedition to observe the eclipse of the sun on June 8 left here today for Lima, Peru, in the Santa Maria of the Grace Line. The remaining members of the expedition are to leave New York in the Santa Lucia, also of the Grace Line, on May 7.

Included in the first party are Mr. and Mrs. Hans Christian Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Barton Jr., and Miss Sarah Van S. Pyle. Mr. Barton, associate director of Hayden Planetarium, here, is executive officer of the expedition.

Slum Clearance Project to Open In Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—In the midst of slums here, two square blocks of modern brick, steel and concrete homes and apartments are to open soon to Negro tenants, with the result that the north side section is rejoicing. Police, juvenile court judges, social workers, members of women's clubs, and welfare agencies are joining in the applause.

The Federal Government was the builder through the housing division of the Public Works Administration. The cost was $1,437,600.

Tearing down of the tenements and shacks which formerly covered the cite began a year and a half ago. The old buildings housed only 180 families, the new will accommodate 277.

Rat-proof Basements

The razing was completed in January, 1936; then excavation began. A five-inch concrete slab was laid as a unit under each group of new buildings to form a rat-proof subbasement; the concrete and brick walls were laid on this. Corner stone was placed last July 3 and building completed during the winter.

Claiborn M. Cain, secretary of the Negro branch of the Young Men's Christian Association here and Negro leader, was appointed to select tenants.

This week Mr. Cain had progressed half-way through the nearly 1200 applications, calling in heads of families for interviews and sending out investigators when necessary.

Dedication Set May 1

When all have been investigated, Mr. Cain has authority to choose what he considers the 277 most worthy and most suitable families. Formal dedication ceremonies are scheduled for May 1, but before that time Mr. Cain expects orders from Washington, D. C., to "start moving them in" in groups. Much ceremony and celebration will attend this process.

By that time also the weather will permit the landscaping contractor to perform his final part of the program.

The new structures are so designed that they cover only 25 per cent of the 7½ acres; the rest of the space is laid out in lawns, gardens and playgrounds.

Rents range from $16.20 to $18.20 a month for three-room apartments, plus $8 a month utility charge. The latter covers hot-water heating pumped automatically from a central powerhouse, electricity, hot water and gas. The maximum for the five-room houses will be $25 and $26 a month, plus $11.40 utility charge.

Washington requires that every tenant must come from a substandard home and must be unable to obtain adequate housing from private landlords on his present income. Incomes must be enough to pay rent and other living expenses, but must not be more than five times the combined figure of the rent and utility charge.

Housing Regulations

Regulations forbid more than three persons in a three-room, five in a four-room and seven in a five-room unit, exclusive of babies. There must be no roomers. Atlantic City now is considering a zoning ordinance to bar saloons and stores from an area fringing the housing tract.

Tenants will find kitchens equipped with gas ranges, work tables, combination sinks and laundry tubs and electric refrigerators, gas and electricity being included in the flat charge. There are asphalt tile floors in living and bedrooms, ceramic tile in bathrooms and linoleum in kitchens.

Officially named the Stanley S. Holmes Village, in memory of the first president of the New Jersey Housing Authority, the tract is bounded by Kentucky and Illinois, Baltic and Adriatic avenues.

Pension Tax Increase Approved by Railroads

CHICAGO, April 30 (AP)—Presidents of the major railroads, in a meeting of the Association of American Railroads, yesterday, approved an increase of one half of 1 per cent in the scale of pay roll taxes for the rail workers' retirement pension program.

J. J. Pelley, association president, said the increase, suggested by the Federal Treasury Department, was agreeable to both managements and labor, but required official approval. Payment of the proposed taxes would be divided equally between the railroads and the employees.

Kentucky Shrine Rising to Man Who Captured Beauty of Birds

HENDERSON, Ky., April 30 (AP)—On the site of what once comprised a part of his "beautiful and darling forests of Kentucky" is arising a shrine to a man who captured the beauty of birds and placed it on paper—John James Audubon.

Born 152 years ago today in Santo Domingo, son of a French naval officer, Audubon, rover though he was, called Kentucky his home. It was in this locality, one researcher said, that the naturalist spent 10 of the "most fruitful years" of his career, studying birds and assembling information for his illustrated books on ornithology that brought him fame.

In Audubon Memorial Park near this Ohio River industrial town of 12,000, the Federal Government, in conjunction with Audubon societies and nature lovers the nation over, is building a $73,000 museum on a 300-acre tract.

Bailey P. Wooten, Kentucky director of parks, hopes that the project, being built by Works Progress Administration labor and enrollees from a near-by Civilian Conservation Corps camp, will be completed in time for a formal opening next fall.

The Henderson Historical Society has collected 100 original prints used in Audubon's "Birds of America," two of his paintings, an original manuscript, "A Raccoon Hunt in Kentucky," and a number of letters and documents to place on display.

When Audubon succeeded in publishing in England books containing colored, engraved prints of his drawings of American birds, he culminated an ambition that developed from his boyhood wanderings through the woodlands in France.

Although he was born to achieve his mark as an artist-naturalist, Audubon wrote several books narrating his adventures, and after he had failed as a business man, he painted portraits, taught fencing, dancing and French to earn his passage to England and subsequent success.

Audubon first saw Kentucky in 1807, biographers say, when he and Rozier opened a general mercantile store in Louisville. It was not a success, and three years later the partners came here—then only a hamlet—and set up a store on the red bluffs high above the Ohio River and flood level.

In the meantime, Audubon had married Miss Lucy Bakewell, of English descent, whom he had met in Pennsylvania, where he first lived upon his arrival in America at the age of 18. Their wedding trip was a flatboat cruise down the Ohio.

A year later, in 1809, in Louisville, their first son, Victor, was born.

After Audubon's passed on at his New York estate in 1851, his widow returned to Louisville with a granddaughter, Harriet, daughter of John Woodhouse Audubon.

Later, Mrs. Audubon moved to Shelbyville, Ky., where she passed on June 18, 1874. About the time of her passing, fire destroyed her home and many priceless Audubon relics were burned.

Moral Welfare Urge As a Test for Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., April 30—Condemning the liquor traffic, the "open" Sunday and the proposed legalization of gambling as morally unsound, the Pennsylvania Council of Churches has appealed to the State's legislators to "look toward the moral and spiritual welfare of the people of the Commonwealth in the passage of state legislation."

Reaffirming its belief that back of the recent economic breakdown, with its problems of relief and unemployment, there is a moral and spiritual breakdown that is responsible for conditions, the Council which held a two day session in Grace Methodist Church here this week, agreed that the nation "cannot return to peace and prosperity until it returns to God and to respect and obedience for His divine law."

The council unanimously agreed to call upon the churches of the Commonwealth to set aside Sunday, July 4, as a day of prayer for themselves, the state and the nation. It was also decided that the federation be asked to make the call nationwide.

Among the speakers at the two-day session were the Rev. Dr. Norman V. Peale, New York; the Rev. Dr. William S. Abernthy of Washington, D. C.; Bishop E. G. Richardson of the Methoodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and Bishop John S. Stamm of the Evangelical Church, Harrisburg.

William Gillette

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29—William Gillette, world famous actor and dramatist, who passed on here today, first made himself known to Bostonians, in particular, in 1875 when he stepped on the public stage for the first time in a play called 'The Gilded Age." His final stage appearance was made in 1936 when he came out of his Connecticut retreat at Hadlyme to play in a revival of "Three Wise Fools" which ran in many eastern cities.

His most famous characterization was that of Sherlock Holmes. For three years he brought this famous Conan Doyle character to the stages of America and Europe. He won further laurels by introducing a new technique in acting which he termed "naturalism" as opposed to the so-called "great style." This technique had a lasting influence on the profession.

During his long career, Mr. Gillette was the recipient of many high honors and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Among the many famous Gillette plays were "Held by the Enemy," "Too Much Johnson," and "Clarice," all of which he wrote, and "The Admirable Crichton," "A Successful Calamity," and "Dear Brutus," which was acted by him and Helen Hayes at the Empire in New York.

President Cruises Along Gulf Coast

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 30 (AP)—With memories of a rousing reception in this ancient crescent city, President Roosevelt cruised today "somewhere along the Gulf coast," looking for fighting tarpon.

The vacationing Chief Executive with his son, Elliott, and aides started the 110-mile trip down the Mississippi to the Gulf at 5.05 p. m., central time, yesterday, on the fast new destroyer Moffett. Four hours and 50 minutes later the naval vessel anchored off Pilot Town, at the mouth of the river.

The President was scheduled to transfer to the U. S. S. Potomac early this morning and shortly afterward take the motor whaler the Moffet brought from Norfolk and head for the Texas coast.

"It all depends on the weather and whether they are biting," he told a group of newspaper men at the New Orleans dock when asked how long he would cruise before landing at Galveston for the homeward journey.

The destroyer Decatur cruised down the Mississippi as escort to the Moffett. Both were to steam close to the Potomac during the voyage. A third destroyer, the Schenck, wil relay official messages between the Potomac and temporary White House headquarters at the Roosevelt Hotel here. Secretary Marvin H. McIntyre, in charge at headquarters, said his first announcement was a message to the President from Chairman Cary T. Grayson of the Red Cross saying that organization would have rehabilitation work "well under way" within the next day or so in the eastern flood regions.

Press Immunity Bill Loses

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 30 (AP)—The Florida Legislature has killed a proposal to keep the sources of newspaper reporters' information confidential. The bill, to give newspaper men a professional immunity similar to that enjoyed by doctors and lawyers was rejected by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday.

GRANT'S
HIGH STREET, CROYDON
Always full of interesting things
Women's and Children's Wear, Linen, Soft Furnishings, Furniture, China, Glass, Hardware, Electrical Fittings.
Radio, Men's Wear, Trunks, Sports Equipment, Toys, Stationery, etc., etc.
Potter MITCHAM PRODUCTS
& Moore's LAVENDER Est. 1749

Say "Diadem" for BETTER BAKING
DIADEM SELF-RAISING FLOUR
Mitchell's Diadem Flour Co. Ltd. Easton, Bristol, 5, ENGLAND

HOLIDAYS IN JAEGER SLACKS

FORMAL AFTERNOON
A matinee, a bridge-party, a special shopping expedition . . these are the occasions when you'll value particularly the good looks of your Norvic and Mascot Shoes.
But later, after a crowded day, you'll appreciate even more the comfort and restfulness that lies in their carefully designed shape. Norvic and Mascot are British-made from heel to toe . . a wide choice of styles awaits you at surprisingly modest prices

MASCOT 8227 in Brown Suede, also Blue, Green or White Suede. 21/9
NORVIC and MASCOT
Attractive booklet of new Season's styles and the name of your nearest agent free on request from The Norvic Shoe Co., Ltd., Norwich.

PLUMMERS of the SOUTH COAST

"Princess" Knickers
made specially for PLUMMERS
In super quality Locknit with tucked front to give the slim line, double gusset, button-hole finish at waist and knees for easy replacing of elastic. Colours:—Peach, Rose, Cloud, Sky, Apple, Ivory, Fallow, Puritan, Navy and Black.
Prices:—
W. 2/6
W. X. 3/3
O. S. 3/6
● FOLKESTONE
● HASTINGS
● EASTBOURNE
● BRIGHTON
● SOUTHAMPTON
● BOSCOMBE
● BOURNEMOUTH
● WEYMOUTH
Plummers

Britain Ready To Display Its Many Charms

Monitor Traveltalks

by M. Le Tour

Britain's vast wealth of scenic attractions is expected to draw thousands of tourists this spring and summer. For the past few months this small island has been preparing to receive visitors—and receive them royally. The railways have polished up their silver, and scores of guides have polished up their patter.

For touring purposes Britain may be divided up into about half a dozen areas, each one of which is extremely easy to reach either from London or from any other part of the country. Visitors who land at Southampton find the south coast at their feet waiting for exploration, and well indeed does this wide district, including the breeze-blown Downs, the quaint old foreign-looking town of Rye, famous pleasure resorts like Brighton, Eastbourne, Margate, and Hastings, and places of literary renown, such as Lyme Regis, beloved of Jane Austen, and the Hardy country, repay extended attention. It is well served by the Southern Railway.

Wales and Devon and Cornwall, lands of mountain and sea and desolate, romantic moors, wild cliffs, and flower-laden glades, always attract thousands of visitors, who throng the trains of the Great Western Railway all through the summer months. East Anglia, the home of Cromwell and the Ironsides, who worsted the armies of Charles I during the Civil War, with the famous university town of Cambridge, and the superb cathedrals of Norwich and Ely, relies chiefly upon the London and North-Eastern Railway to accommodate its long-distance visitors.

This same railway, along with the London, Midland, and Scottish, runs to Scotland, and to the midlands of England, embracing the ancient kingdom of Mercia, from Oxford at its southern end, to the hills of the Peak District in Derbyshire. Finally, there is the north, including the incomparable Lake District. This part of the country is fully covered by the same two railways.

The cost of railway transport in Britain is now extremely small. Monthly return tickets are issued, which allow the traveler to proceed to any terminus he wishes, and come back to his starting point at any time within one calendar month. The cost of such tickets, third class, is one penny (two cents) a mile. Thus, the price of a return ticket to Kedwick in the Lakes, from London, is roughly £2 10s. ($12.25). It costs approximately the same sum to get a similar ticket to Penzance in Cornwall. Brighton runs out to about 9s. ($2.20), Lyme Regis 25s. 6d ($6.24), Llandudno in Wales ($9.31), Oxford 10s. ($2.45), Cambridge 9s. 9d. ($2.38), Norwich ($4.90), Grindleford in the Peak, ($6.61), and Strafford-on-Avon, 16s. ($3.92). These prices, of course, are subject to slight alteration from time to time. There are also long-distance motor coaches which provide a complete network of road transport over the country at very reasonable prices.

Very often, however, the visitor does not merely wish to run out from London to some distant spot, and stay there for a lengthy period without moving beyond its boundaries. If he goes to Cambridge, for example, he may also want to see Ely, Peterborough, which has a fine cathedral, and Bury St. Edmund's, returning to his Cambridge hotel each evening. Ample provision has been made for the satisfaction of such needs. A weekly season ticket available over this entire network of lines is issued at 10/-, ($2.45) third class. Similar tickets can be obtained all over England.

Especially attractive, perhaps, to many visitors is the 10/- ($2.45) weekly season ticket that gives a complete run over the Lake District. The English Lakes, so famous in literature, are crowded very closely together, being included in a square no more than 30 miles long. They number 16, of which the most celebrated is Windermere, which is also the largest, being 10½ miles in length. On its shores at Ambleside is a church which has a remarkable stained glass window erected in honor of William Wordsworth, the poet, by American admirers.

It was on the near-by Ullswater that Wordsworth gained the inspiration for his poem, "To the Daffodils"; in Keswick, by Derwentwater, which claims to be the Queen of the Lakes, lives Mr. Hugh Walpole, the novelist, in a house formerly the property of Sir Hall Caine. Ruskin, who lived for nearly 30 years on the banks of Coniston, described the Friar's Crag, which is about half a mile from Keswick, as one of the five finest viewpoints in Europe.

There are also numerous day trips from London. It is possible to go for the day to Clacton-on-Sea, in Essex, for 7/6 ($1.83) return. At Clacton there is a motor coach which tours the borderland of Essex and Suffolk immortalized on canvas by John Constable, whose centenary falls this year, at the cost of no more than 3/6 (85 cents). There are similar day trips to noted seaside resorts and beauty spots within a radius of roughly 100 miles from all the principal British railway centers.

Hotel accommodation in Britain is plentiful and, on the whole, not excessively expensive. Bed and breakfast can be obtained from 7/6 ($1.83) upwards. In a boarding house this same sum would probably secure bed, breakfast, lunch, tea, and supper.

Many people, however, prefer absolute independence. There are innumerable camping sites up and down the English countryside, and the railways make provision for this type of traveler in many parts of the United Kingdom. They have initiated a series of camping coaches, which afford a sound roof, dry floor, wind- and weatherproof walls, and heating and cooking utensils. Each coach has accommodation for six people. Blankets, sheets, pillows, crockery, and linen are included in the weekly charge, which is £3 ($14.70)—that is, 10 shillings ($2.45) a person if the coach is hired by the full complement of campers. The only restriction is that at least four of the campers must travel to and from their coach in a train. Such camping coaches can be hired on the Yorkshire coast, in Nidderdale, the Esk Valley, Teesdale, Wensleydale, Weardale, the Pennines, the Cheviots, the Eden Valley, in Scotland, and in the southeast in Lowestoft, Brightlingsea, Seacroft, and elsewhere.

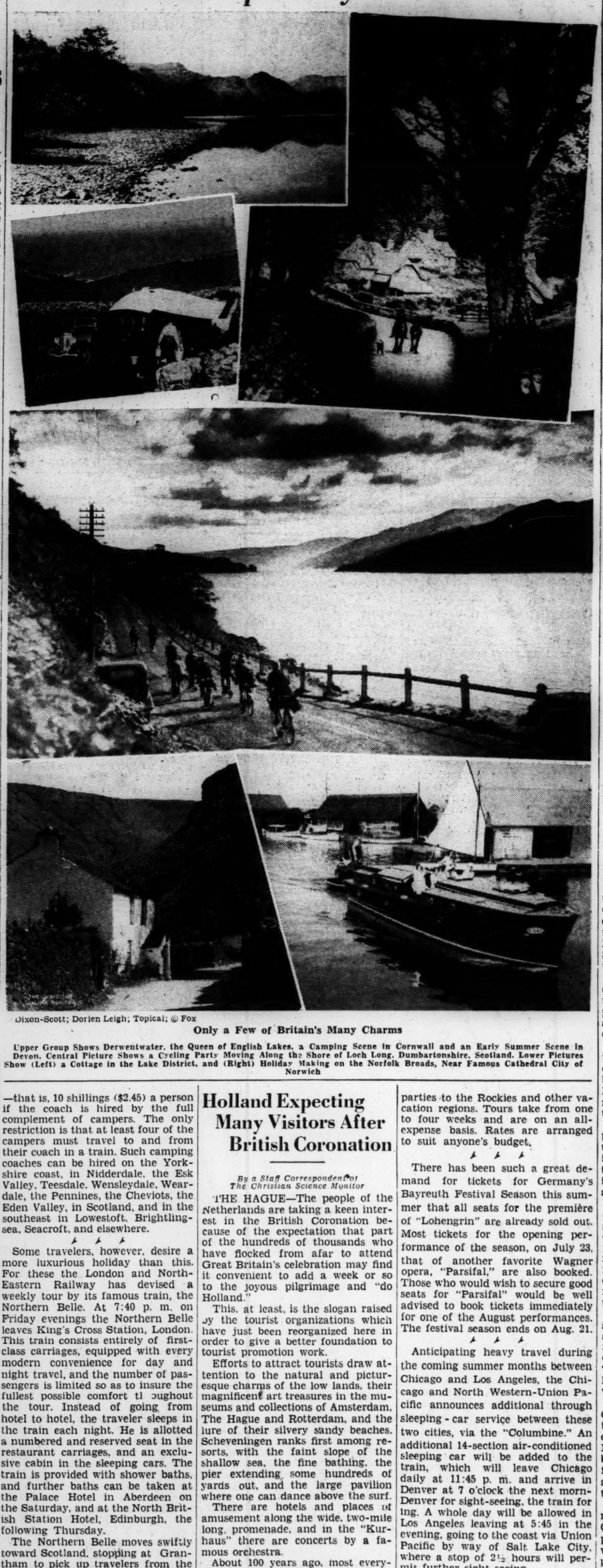
Some travelers, however, desire a more luxurious holiday than this. For these the London and North-Eastern Railway has devised a weekly tour by its famous train, the Northern Belle. At 7:40 p. m. on Friday evenings the Northern Belle leaves King's Cross Station, London. This train consists entirely of first-class carriages, equipped with every modern convenience for day and night travel, and the number of passengers is limited so as to insure the fullest possible comfort throughout the tour. Instead of going from hotel to hotel, the traveler sleeps in the train each night. He is allotted a numbered and reserved seat in the restaurant carriages, and an exclusive cabin in the sleeping cars. The train is provided with shower baths, and further baths can be taken at the Palace Hotel in Aberdeen on the Saturday, and at the North British Station Hotel, Edinburgh, the following Thursday.

The Northern Belle moves swiftly toward Scotland, stopping at Grantham to pick up travelers from the provinces at 9:51 p. m., and the next morning finds itself in Aberdeen. From Aberdeen a short journey is taken to Ballater, whence a motorcoach tour is arranged to Braemar, where, in 1715, the Earl of Mar raised the clans in support of the Old Pretender. On the way Balmoral Castle, one of the royal homes is passed. After lunch at Braemar, there is a further motor ship to Linn O'Dee. Dinner is taken at the palace in Aberdeen, and on Sunday morning the train proceeds to Elgin, where time is allowed for a visit to the cathedral. Later the train proceeds to Inverness, Blair Atholl Perth, Loch Lomond, Fort William, Mallaig and Edinburgh. Motor tours embrace, among other famous scenes of beauty, the Trossachs, which were celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's "The Lady of the Lake." This tour takes a week to accomplish, and the charge is £20 ($98).

But if the visitor prefers to travel entirely by road, he will find no difficulty in discovering attractive tours. An escorted motor tour to Devon and Cornwall, passing through some of southern England's loveliest scenery, costs about 13½ guineas ($69.45) for seven days. A tour to the Wye Valley, Wales, and the Peak, lasting 12 days, is priced at 24 guineas ($123.48), while a 14-day journey round the English Lakes and the Scottish Highlands runs out at 28 guineas ($144.06). For these sums the traveler is provided with meals, hotel accommodation, guides, and luxurious transport.

If the traveler does not like any of these methods of seeing England, he can, of course, always hike!

Scenes That Spell Days of Relaxation



Dixon-Scott; Dorien Leigh; Topical; © Fox

Only a Few of Britain's Many Charms

Upper Group Shows Derwentwater, the Queen of English Lakes, a Camping Scene in Cornwall and an Early Summer Scene in Devon. Central Picture Shows a Cycling Party Moving Along the Shore of Loch Long, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. Lower Pictures Show (Left) a Cottage in the Lake District, and (Right) Holiday Making on the Norfolk Broads, Near Famous Cathedral City of Norwich

Holland Expecting Many Visitors After British Coronation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The people of the Netherlands are taking a keen interest in the British Coronation because of the expectation that part of the hundreds of thousands who have flocked from afar to attend Great Britain's celebration may find it convenient to add a week or so to the joyous pilgrimage and "do Holland."

This, at least, is the slogan raised by the tourist organizations which have just been reorganized here in order to give a better foundation to tourist promotion work.

Efforts to attract tourists draw attention to the natural and picturesque charms of the low lands, their magnificent art treasures in the museums and collections of Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam, and the lure of their silvery sandy beaches. Scheveningen ranks first among resorts, with the faint slope of the shallow sea, the fine bathing, the pier extending some hundreds of yards out, and the large pavilion where one can dance above the surf.

There are hotels and places of amusement along the wide, two-mile long promenade, and in the "Kurhaus" there are concerts by a famous orchestra.

About 100 years ago, most everyone in the Netherlands traveled by tow-boat along the canals and it took a full day to journey from The Hague to the capital, Amsterdam, a distance of 40 miles, which is now covered in 45 minutes by fast electric trains.

Amsterdam, heart and center of business life, second seaport of the Netherlands, with 800,000 inhabitants, is connected to the North Sea by a 20-mile canal. At the end of this canal, at Ymuiden, are the largest sea-locks in the world, allowing liners to sail up to Amsterdam. Well-known all over the world for its tree-bordered canals, spanned by no less than 400 bridges, Amsterdam claims the honorary title of "Venice of the North."

A characteristic of Amsterdam is that practically every house is supported by wooden piles, driven into the ground, to protect it from subsiding on account of the soft soil. So the Queen's Palace in Amsterdam is built on 13,659 wooden piles.

Another characteristic of the Netherlands is found in the cyclists. The latest statistics have revealed that to every 1000 Netherlanders there are 400 bicycles. That means 3,200,000 cyclists out of 8,000,000 Netherlanders.

Tour-a-bouts

Plenty of opportunities to "see the West sociably" are offered by the Burlington Railroad, which has announced 271 tours from Chicago to scenic spots this summer, all escorted. Thirty-two men escorts have been engaged to "chaperon" these parties to the Rockies and other vacation regions. Tours take from one to four weeks and are on an all-expense basis. Rates are arranged to suit anyone's budget.

There has been such a great demand for tickets for Germany's Bayreuth Festival Season this summer that all seats for the première of "Lohengrin" are already sold out. Most tickets for the opening performance of the season, on July 23, that of another favorite Wagner opera, "Parsifal," are also booked. Those who would wish to secure good seats for "Parsifal" would be well advised to book tickets immediately for one of the August performances. The festival season ends on Aug. 21.

Anticipating heavy travel during the coming summer months between Chicago and Los Angeles, the Chicago and North Western-Union Pacific announces additional through sleeping-car service between these two cities, via the "Columbine." An additional 14-section air-conditioned sleeping car will be added to the train, which will leave Chicago daily at 11:45 p. m. and arrive in Denver at 7 o'clock the next morning. Denver for sight-seeing, the train for ing. A whole day will be allowed in Los Angeles leaving at 5:45 in the evening, going to the coast via Union Pacific by way of Salt Lake City, where a stop of 2½ hours will permit further sight-seeing.

No need to walk through several cars on modern trains to ascertain if the diner is filling up rapidly. For the modern streamliners now have intercommunicating phones by which passengers may call the steward for table reservations. Newer trains will have phones in every room, from which guests may call other cars for service or to locate friends.

New York, London, Rome and Egypt will now be linked in a combined fast sea-and-air service which will bring New York within eight days of Alexandria, although a day and a half stop in London and an evening in Rome are included. This announcement was made recently by the Cunard White Star Line, general agents for Imperial Airways in the United States, on behalf of both transportation companies.

The new express schedule for Egypt, which goes into effect on May 1, will be operated in connection with the regular sailings of the Queen Mary and the Aquitania and Berengaria from New York weekly on Wednesdays. Passengers sailing in the Queen Mary will reach Southampton the following Monday, with plenty of time to go to London, less than two hours away by rail, before embarking the following Wednesday morning in an Imperial Airways new Empire flying boat. On the way to the Egyptian airport at Alexandria, an evening and overnight stop is made at Rome.

Station WJTN Gives Listeners Modern Service

With Monitor Newscasters

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—To provide listeners in the Chautauqua region with better programs, Station WJTN in this city underwent complete modernization after its purchase by Col. H. C. Wilder, president of WSYR, a Syracuse radio station.

Presenting a brand new face to the world WJTN built more spacious studios in the Wellman Building; installed a new transmitter of latest design complete with new microphones and speech-control equipment, and rebuilt its program schedules besides making changes in the station's personnel.

The Federal Communications Commission recently authorized WJTN to increase its power to 250 watts daytime with 100 watts at night which went into effect April 14. A vertical mast has been erected on a 12-acre tract on the outskirts of Jamestown. This new location and equipment is said to have given WJTN much greater local signal strength.

For news WJTN obtained the radio wire services of one of the great press associations and radiocasts "The Monitor Views the News" twice daily.

WJTN relays events of civic character in Jamestown and has pickups in three theaters, the Hotel Jamestown, and the Jamestown High School.

Charles Denny heads the steadily growing station staff of WJTN; Simon Goldman, Norman Burdick and George Callison form the commercial department; Jan Costly, John Lewis and Al Sumbler uphold the announcerial duties; Harold Kratzert is chief engineer of the station with E. D. Gibbons and Francis King dividing the operations. WJTN radiocasts on a frequency of 1210 kilocycles.

This is article number 30 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, May 3.

Meeting Called For Protecting Private Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Formed to unite business men "for self-preservation," the organization of the committee for American private enterprise was announced by Merwin K. Hart, president of the New York State Economic Council, here, yesterday.

Mr. Hart said that one of the committee's first projects would be to sponsor a "congress of American private enterprise" at an all-day session here on June 3. An attendance of 3000 is expected, he added.

"Private enterprise of all kinds is threatened by the growing menace of public waste—by laws that Albany and Washington heap upon it," Mr. Hart continued. "There has been no substantial interruption in this trend for many years."

As outlined by the sponsor, the purpose of the committee will be to unite various groups, industries and individuals representing private enterprise in New York State. Support is to be solicited from all industries and occupations.

Mr. Hart, who is chairman of the committee, is assisted in the organization by Harold Braddock, an editor and an economist. They explained that the program of the new organization would be to fight for tax reduction, economy in government and curtailment of interference with private enterprise on the part of public officials.

"Both the Federal Congress and state legislatures are fast building a bureaucracy which will soon fasten its feet irremovably upon our necks," Mr. Hart continued. "The lot of the person in private life is made harder constantly and we are out to battle that trend."

The chairman of the committee did not blame the Government entirely for what he felt to be excesses of authority and regulation. But he emphasized, rather, that business men themselves were at fault for failing to band together and combat assaults upon their interests.

"There seems to be a well-defined recognition among legislators and Congressmen that the so-called pressure groups are organized, whereas American private enterprise, as an institution, is not," he said. "Each industry, of course, speaks for itself, and to a certain extent groups of industries speak for themselves. But all private industry has certain fundamental, common needs.

"These needs include reasonable taxation and the greatest possible freedom of action consistent with the public interest, so that each individual concern—no matter how small or large—may have an opportunity to succeed.

"Private enterprise needs an end of such reckless spending and such unthinking heaping of burdens by Government as has been seen especially during recent years."

Mexican Labor Leader Back From Year's Exile

MEXICO, D. F., April 30 (AP)—Luis N. Morones, former secretary of labor and founder of the regional Confederation of Mexican Workers, is back from exile, ready to resume his former labor activities but determined, he said, to eschew politics.

Two members of the Morones-founded confederation, or CROM were reported wounded yesterday at Orizaba, Vera Cruz, by gunmen who shouted "Long live the CTM." CROM'S larger rival organization. Two weeks ago five men were killed in a CROM-CTM clash at Orizaba. Morones was deported from Mexico last April with his one-time chief, former-President Calles, and went to the United States. He took advantage of President Cardenas' recently promulgated amnesty law to come back.

New York Court Upholds Ban On Alienation Suits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30—Upholding the constitutionality of the New York State law outlawing court actions for alienation of affections and so-called criminal conversation, Associate Judge Irving G. Hubbs of the Court of Appeals ruled that the Legislature had plenary power in dealing with the subject of marriage.

"Marriage has been frequently referred to as a contract in judiciary opinion by text writers and in statutes," Judge Hubbs said. "Nevertheless, it is not a common-law contract as generally understood. It has some of the attributes of such a contract, but contains many elements foreign to common-law contracts.

"It may be lawfully entered into by parties under 21 years of age, but cannot be dissolved by consent of the parties. After marriage, the State imposes duties and obligations upon the parties entirely outside of the marriage agreement. The relationship entered into by the parties is regulated by the State.

"In common-law, the rights which the husband had in the affection and society of his wife frequently denominated property rights.

"The same statement has often been reiterated in comparatively late judiciary opinions.

"In view of the broad and almost unlimited extension of the rights of married women brought about by statutory enactments and social advancements, we think that no court in this State would decide that the rights which a husband has by virtue of the marriage relation constitute property rights. A wife is no longer the property of her husband in the eyes of the law and by the general acceptance of society.

"Not being a common-law contract, the relationship may be regulated, controlled and modified and rights growing out of the relationship may be modified or abolished by the Legislature without violating the provision of the federal or state constitutions which forbids the taking of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Medal for George Cohan Voted in National House

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The House voted to appropriate $700 for a gold medal for George M. Cohan, songwriter and actor, April 28, despite "economy" objections of Republicans. The medal would honor Mr. Cohan for his work during the World War.

Representative Earl C. Michener (R) of Michigan declared he did not believe the author of the World War song, "Over There," would accept the decoration in the "face of the President's economy plea."

"Why, that's enough to care for a relief family a year," declared Representative John Taber (R) of New York.

Several Democrats jumped to their feet to reply.

"He's entitled to it," declared Representative William P. Connery Jr. (D) of Massachusetts, who told of Mr. Cohan's activities in behalf of soldiers.

Representative Dudley A. White (R) of Ohio insisted that if a medal was given Mr. Cohan, one should be awarded to Elsie Janis, whom he described as the "sweetheart of the doughboy."

'Lost Horizon' Choice Of Boys as Best Movie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—Workers among boys in Philadelphia who look askance at the influence of moving pictures on the rising generation could find considerable comfort in the choice of 400 newsboys who were invited to select the picture they would see on a special party. They decided upon "Lost Horizon"—a film whose theme is based upon the highest ideals of kindness, moderation and brotherhood.

The boys crowded into a reserved section of the Erlanger Theater for a matinee performance as the picture began its eighth week as a twice-a-day attraction in Philadelphia.

Hotels and Resorts

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE HORSE'S NAME is 'Morgan'

ATLANTIC CITY

Morgan spends his days on the beach . . . happy to be there . . . happier, still, when he can bear a fair rider over the miles of hard-packed sand beside the sea.

Morgan wasn't always an Atlantic City resident. Like so many of the healthy, happy people he sees about him, he came one season to stay forever . . . a symbol of the countless attractions with which Atlantic City entertained *15 Million Visitors in 1936.

Eight miles of boardwalk—five ocean piers—a dozen fine theatres—hundreds of hotels, large and small—5 golf clubs—26 tennis courts—a-thousand-and-one other things to do.

WRITE ROOM 400
CONVENTION HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
LISTEN TO MUNICIPAL RADIO STATION WPG, 1100 KC.

1937 Send for Free Booklets

"The Olympia of America"
ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW
AUDITORIUM, MAY 11th TO 15th

New York City

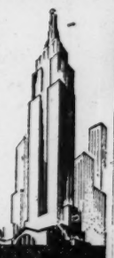
IN NEW YORK
Live in this newest, Skyscraper Hotel

$3 Daily single room with bath. $17 Weekly single room with bath.
Daily double room $5—Weekly $30
ALL RATES INCLUDE DELICIOUS CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST
Overlooking Central Park, in the social center, convenient to the business, residential and theatrical zones and all transit lines.
Write for booklet C S M
BARBIZON-PLAZA
101 West 58th Street, N. Y.

IN NEW YORK
Hotel SEVILLE
MADISON AVE. at 29th ST.

A Modern Hotel—homelike atmosphere, operated by its owners—Noted for its unequaled location and rooms.
Single from $2 Double $3 with Private Bath
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates. Restaurant. Roof Garden. Cafeteria.
OPPOSITE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER

IN NEW YORK
ROOMS with BATH
$2.50 Single $3.50 Double
Rooms with running water... $2.00 single, $3.00 double. One block to Penn Station, 5th Avenue and Empire State Building. Direction, American Hotels Corporation.
SEND FOR FREE MAP OF NEW YORK AREA



HOTEL MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY AT 32ND STREET

HOTEL ENDICOTT
81st St. and Columbus Ave.
NEW YORK CITY
An economical Park location where you will find the homelike atmosphere and comfort for which this famous hotel is noted
Daily Rates
Single Room from $1.25
Double Room from $1.75
WEEKLY RATES FROM $7

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN
ROOM and BATH
From $2.50 Single; $3.50 Double
IF you judge room value by location, hotel reputation and respect, then by all means Northern. This distinguished hotel offers you spacious accommodations, newly decorated plus the desirability of its name and fashionable location CLOSE TO SECOND CHURCH
118 WEST 57th ST. NEW YORK

Monitor Readers
We have a special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath.. $2.00 up
Double room with bath.. $3.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. C. C. Boest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

IN NEW YORK
Small, quiet and select. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone.
Single from $2. Double from $3.
HOTEL COLLINGWOOD
45 WEST 35TH ST., NEW YORK

Atlantic City, N. J

"The Skyscraper by the Sea"

For those who enjoy a few days by the ocean, the quiet and luxurious atmosphere of the Claridge is particularly desirable. Large comfortable rooms, glass enclosed solarium, and three ocean decks.
European Plan: Single from $4.50
Double from $7. Also American Plan. Joseph P. Binns, Mgr.
For Reservations call
N.Y. Office: 500 5th Ave. CHick 4-6699
Washington Office: Phone District 2685
Philadelphia Office: Phone Kingsley 3150
Pittsburgh Office: Telephone Atlantic 6240
Hotel CLARIDGE
"The Skyscraper by the Sea"
ATLANTIC CITY

Hotel Lafayette
—The Avenue Hotel with A Beachfront Complex

HOSPITALITY SERVICE DELICIOUS FOOD
ALSO WELL APPOINTED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
EUGENE SWILKEY Manager
Enjoy your Vacation in ATLANTIC CITY

★ The MADISON ★
NEW • ATLANTIC CITY • FIREPROOF
WEEKLY RATE FOR TWO
Room • Bath • Meals $65 and up
Special Daily and Week-End Rates
Fetter & Hollinger, Inc.

ATLANTIC CITY'S distinguished Hotel
THE TRAYMORE
ON THE BOARDWALK
BENNETT E. TOUSLEY, General Manager

British West Indies

A Tropical Garden
Shaw Park Hotel
Ocho Rios, Jamaica, B. W. I.

Discriminating people come to the Shaw Park because it offers a setting of rare tropical beauty, 500 feet above a colorful sea that it overlooks; luxurious rooms with modern conveniences; private bathing beach and pool, gardens, outdoor sports and exceptional cuisine. For further information write Mrs. Flora Stuart, owner. Cable: Shawpark.

Australia

The "KIRKETON"
PRIVATE HOTEL
229 Darlinghurst Road, SYDNEY
Close to Christian Science church
A refined GUEST HOUSE 100 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each. Excellent Cuisine Room. Inclusive of Breakfast, 37/6 to 42/ per week and 7/6 daily. Complete Tariff 55/- to 63/- and 10/- daily.
Cable and Radio "Kirketon" Sydney
Phone F.3640

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Greater Boston

Meet Your Friends Here

- The Hotel Hemenway is but one block and a half from The Mother Church.
- 85% of our guests are Monitor readers . . . many from far away places.

EXCELLENT DINING ROOM
Moderate Prices
NO LIQUOR SOLD OR SERVED

Single with Bath $2.50 AND UP Double with Bath $3.50 AND UP

Enclosed free parking space in rear of hotel

Hotel Hemenway

On the Fenway at 91 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.

Stop at the Convenient

Hotel KENMORE

Commonwealth Ave. at Kenmore Sq

BOSTON

Every guest room equipped with tub, shower, and circulating ice water . . . Near The Mother Church, and close to shops, amusements, and points of historical interest . . . On principal motor routes . . . Ample parking space . . . **Dining rooms air-conditioned** . . . Delicious food, moderately priced.

400 Rooms, with Bath, from $3.50
L. E. WITNEY, Manager
Write for Historical Map of Boston

MORE THAN
CONVENIENCE

This superb hotel, a pleasant walk from the Mother Church, offers in addition to convenience a luxurious and gracious atmosphere which is conducive to right living and right thinking. A cordial welcome from a courteous staff will add greatly to the enjoyment of your stay

Impeccable service, incomparable cuisine, moderate tariff. Charming rooms from $4.

A DISTINGUISHED HOTEL WITH A DISTINCTIVE ADDRESS

The Somerset

400 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON

GLENWOOD J. SHERRARD
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

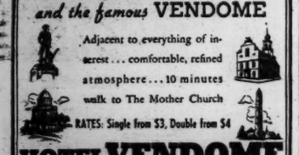
Live Well
IN BOSTON

Delightful, luxurious rooms equipped with every modern convenience assure complete comfort and relaxation.

500 ROOMS WITH BATH
Single from $2.50 to $4
Double: $3.50 to $5

HOTEL MANGER
AT NORTH STATION

Historic **BOSTON** . . . *and the famous* **VENDOME**



Adjacent to everything of interest . . . comfortable, refined atmosphere . . . 10 minutes walk to The Mother Church

RATES: Single from $3, Double from $4

HOTEL VENDOME
COMMONWEALTH AVE., just off COPLEY SQ.
BOSTON

The **Landlord** *of the* **PURITAN**

With a clatter of wheels on cobblestone, the stage coach would draw to a stop before the ancient Puritan "Inn," and the genial landlord advance to greet his guests.

"Mine Host," alas, is gone with the ages—but you will find the same spirit of cordiality and friendliness that made New England Inns famous throughout the colonies—at the modern and luxurious Hotel Puritan.

Rooms in typical New England good taste and good sense. Single Rooms from $3.50; Double Rooms from $5. The Puritan, near The Mother Church, invites your reservation for the Annual Meetings.

HOTEL PURITAN
WILLIAM B. RICE II, Managing Dir.
390 Commonwealth Ave.
BOSTON

HOTEL BRAEMORE

An apartment home of distinction for transient or permanent guests. Light housekeeping suites of 1-2-3 rooms. Reservations are now being booked for the Annual Meeting

466 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
KEN more 4600

Liquor is not sold on the premises.
An Easy Walk to The Mother Church

SHERATON
On the Charles
91 BAY STATE ROAD, BOSTON
220 Rooms
SINGLE $3.50 up
DOUBLE $5.00 up
Frank G. Anderson, Res. Mgr.

HOTEL Commander
CAMBRIDGE

Bringing the Hospitable Charm of Colonial Days to a Modern House —

Across the way from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge—20 minutes to The Mother Church

---

Stop at
The Charlesgate

One of Boston's Distinctive Hotels catering to a clientele appreciative of the atmosphere and comfort of a well organized home.

Suites of large sunny rooms of from one room and bath to any number required. Moderate rates by day or week.

Eight Minutes' Walk to The Mother Church. No Liquors.

Hotel MINERVA

Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite The Mother Church

Single with Bath, $2 and $2.50. Double with Bath, $2.50 and $3.50.

"24th Year of Monitor Advertising"

RIVERBANK COURT HOTEL
On the Charles River Basin
Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge
Transient and Permanent

An Apartment Hotel with an Atmosphere of Home.

The pleasant accommodations you desire while attending your Association Meeting.

5 Minutes to The Mother Church
W. N. Davis, Mgr. Cambridge, Mass.

The BEACONSFIELD
1731 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE (BOSTON), MASS.
A HOTEL WITH ALL THE CHARM OF A PRIVATE HOME BUT NONE OF THE HOUSEHOLD CARES
MODERATE RATES
GILMAN M. LOUGEE, MANAGER

The Franklin Square House

11 E. NEWTON ST., BOSTON, KEN. 8300
An ideal home hotel devoted exclusively to women. Conveniently located. Transient room rates from $1 per day. Meals 35 and 60 cents. Safe, comfortable home for women traveling alone.
Booklet on request.

STUART CLUB
102 The Fenway Com. 6000
BOSTON, MASS.
Near The Mother Church
Open June 1 to Sept. 1

For years appealing to those who wish a quiet residence for study or work.

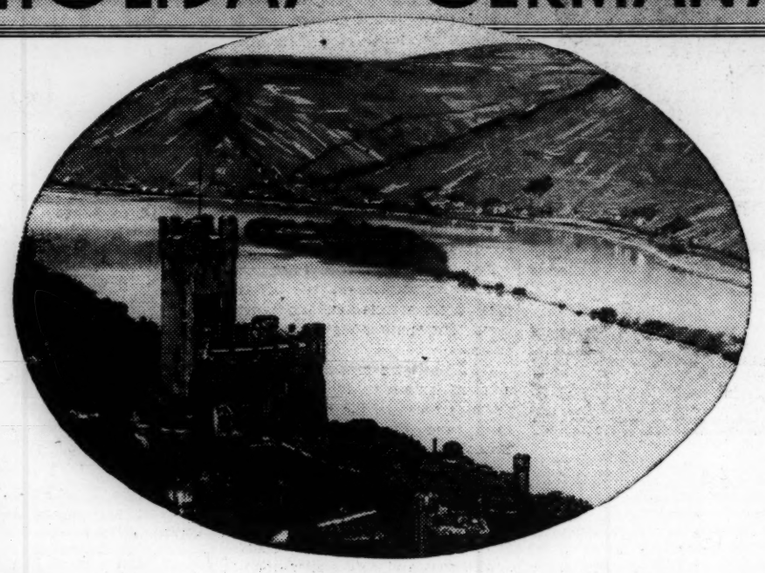
Rooms with or without meals
A few rooms with bath. Reasonable rates

Overlooking the Fenway and Charles River

COMING TO BOSTON?
If so try stopping at the
Hotel Fensgate
We will endeavor to make your stay most enjoyable. Rooms, single, double, or en suite. Reasonable rates.
No Liquor, 534 Beacon St. at Charlesgate East.

Travel

CROWN YOUR EUROPEAN TRIP WITH A HOLIDAY IN GERMANY



The crowning event of your trip to Europe. A glorious holiday in beautiful Germany! Follow the lure of the romantic Rhine. Stroll along the boulevards of Berlin. Browse in the galleries and art shops of Munich or Dresden. Dream in the historic grandeur of medieval picture towns.

This is
FESTIVAL YEAR IN GERMANY

with a magnificent program of music, opera, theatre and picturesque folk festivals, such as the Wagner Festivals at Bayreuth; the Berlin Art Weeks; the Great German Art Exposition and the Wagner-Mozart-Strauss Festivals at Munich; the Exposition "Nation at Work" at Duesseldorf; the Heidelberg Dramatic Festivals.

For your personal comfort: streamlined trains, speedy motor expressways, glass observation trains, de luxe hotels or cozy, friendly inns. Everything at honest, reasonable prices.

Railroad fares are reduced 60% and Travel Marks available far below regular Reichsmark quotations. Consult your travel agent or write for information and interesting booklet CSM.

GERMAN RAILROADS INFORMATION OFFICE
665 FIFTH AVENUE AT 53RD STREET, NEW YORK

Washington, D. C.

The *Only* **Hotel in Washington**
with a 'No Tipping' policy in every department. Popular with men and women travellers. Celebrated cuisine. 5 minutes' walk from U. S. Capitol. 300 rooms. Rates $2-$8 including full hotel service.
The **DODGE** *Hotel*
On Capitol Hill
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel

380 Rooms & Bath, all outside. Coffee Shop and Main Dining Room. 4 Squares from White House and Business Section Vermont Av. at Thomas Cir
Washington, D.C.
HUDSON S. MOSES, Mgr

ON CAPITOL HILL
Washington, D.C.
WASHINGTON'S NEW
150 Room Fireproof Hotel
Room and Bath From $2
Write for Folder.
25 E Street, N. W.
Hotel **STRATFORD**

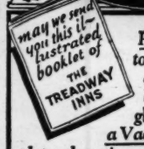
Greater Boston

BRANDON HALL HOTEL

IN YOUR NEXT VISIT TO BOSTON
Plan to stop where you will enjoy cool comfort — quiet — unexcelled service.
Attractive Rates
ASPinwall 8480
Edward Barrington, Manager
1501 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

United States

TREADWAY INNS



may we send you this illustrated booklet of TREADWAY INNS

Planning a Trip to enjoy the marvelous natural beauties of our glorious country, or a Vacation where complete relaxation, gracious living and the opportunity for exhilarating sports are blended to your taste!

Our illustrated booklet with its description of 21 Inns will help you plan a holiday that will exceed your anticipations. Located in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Michigan, each Inn reflects the fine characteristics of its section as well as the charm and atmosphere of gracious living that are a traditional part of Treadway Inns.

The sign of the Colonial Watchman is your assurance of comfortable beds, good food and friendly service.

Every outdoor sport at its best and facilities for amusing indoor entertainment.

Department S
L.G.Treadway Service
247 Park Avenue
N.Y.C.
Please send me booklet describing your 21 Inns.
Name .....
Address .....

for Descriptive Booklet write: Dept. S
L. G. TREADWAY SERVICE
247 PARK AVE NEW YORK CITY

5TH AND FINEST.. **ROMA** *SUMMER CRUISE*

to the MEDITERRANEAN and RUSSIA!

53 Days of Lido Cruising to Madeira, Gibraltar, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Beirut, Haifa, Port Said, Rhodes, cruising the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, Yalta, Costanza (for Bucharest), Istanbul, Phaleron (Athens), Ragusa, Venice, Naples, Genoa, Cannes, Gibraltar. Before you plan any Summer vacation, find out all the details!

From New York . . . JUNE 30th
FIRST CLASS..$625up TOURIST CLASS..$365up THIRD CLASS..$285
For complete details and reservations apply to your LOCAL AGENT or Italian Line, 624 Fifth Ave., New York; 84-92 Arlington St., Boston, or Thos. Cook & Son, 587 Fifth Ave., New York; 360 Boylston St., Boston. Offices in principal cities.

ITALIAN LINE • THOS. COOK & SON

Minnesota

IN ST. PAUL
A Stay at the Commodore Stays With You
OUTSTANDING Service and Comforts in Every Detail
Moderate Rates!
Our Own Garage
COMMODORE HOTEL

For: Moderate Prices
Four Air-Conditioned Dining Rooms
Connecting Garage
Stop at St. Paul's Greater
HOTEL LOWRY
St. Paul, Minnesota

Chicago

THE ROOMS
THE FOOD
THE RATES
will please you
LaSALLE HOTEL
CHICAGO
FOREMOST IN FRIENDLINESS

Michigan

Detroit's Finest Residential and Transient Hotel
THE WHITTIER
Burns Drive at the River
EUGENE L. BURKE, Manager
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Four Full Months

128 DAYS OF THE "SUPREME TRAVEL EXPERIENCE"

From New York Jan. 8, 1938

See the world amply, leisurely, luxuriously in *128 days*. 28 ports, 22 countries. Go in the ship that is the largest liner ever to carry the British flag in the Orient. Fares as low as *$2300 (for 128 days—$18 per day)* including exceptional shore programme. See YOUR OWN TRAVEL AGENT or Canadian Pacific: 344 Madison Avenue at 44th, New York.

Empress-Britain
128 Day WORLD CRUISE
Canadian Pacific

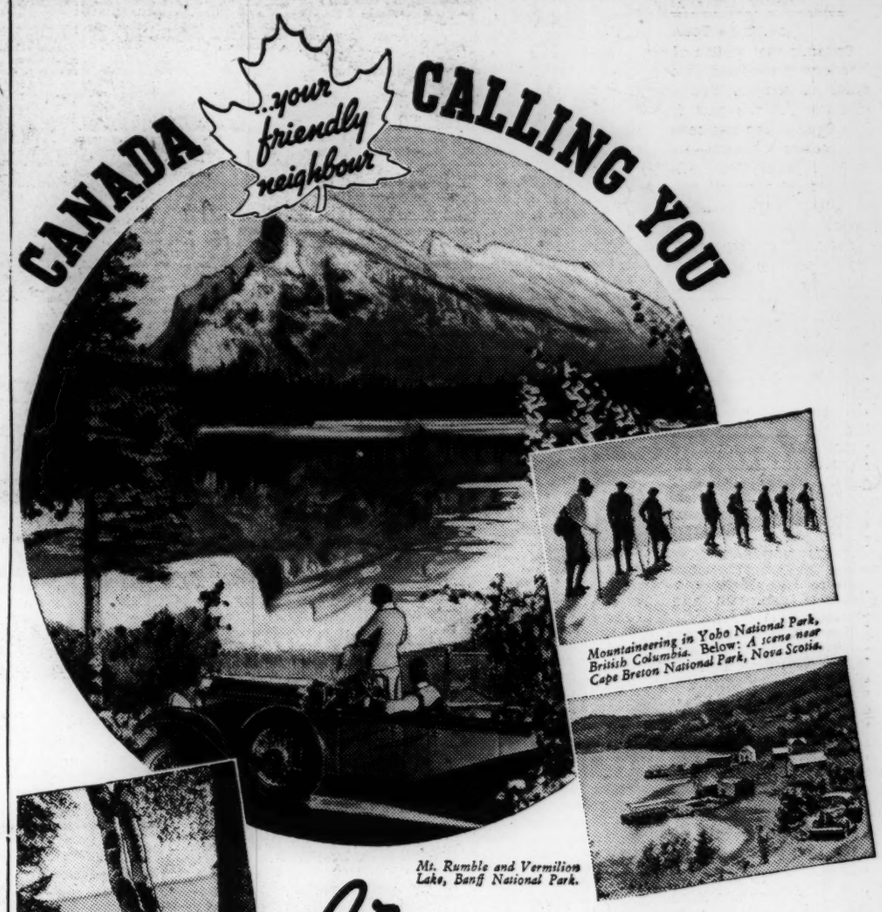
California

San Diego, California
HOTEL CHURCHILL
No Liquors Sold

A fireproof hotel Class A catering to a refined clientele. Splendid food, prepared in a model kitchen, at moderate prices. Centrally located but quiet surroundings, insuring sleep. Room rates from $1.50 with special monthly rates. Special attention to women traveling alone.

ALBERT F. MILLER
EDWARD O. TEAGUE } Lessees

Travel



Mountaineering in Yoho National Park, British Columbia. Below: A scene near Cape Breton National Park, Nova Scotia.

Mt. Rumble and Vermilion Lake, Banff National Park.

For fun-filled vacation days, visit Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba.

A sporty golf course in Saskatchewan's beautiful Prince Albert National Park.

Georgian Bay Islands National Park, in Ontario, is a paradise of lakes and rivers.

Luring the wily trout in the mountain streams of Jasper National Park, Alberta.

Vacation in World-Famed NATIONAL PARKS

IF you're jaded of towns and primly cultivated fields and man-made things, visit the vast National Parks of Canada this summer. Let the sight of timbered, snow-capped mountains—marching peak on peak past gem-like, mirroring lakes—bring back the sparkle to your eyes. Drink in those joys of "pure air, pure skies, pure beauty, pure solitude and pure liberty" that are both feast and tonic for the spirit. . . . Fish in teeming waters; golf, ride and bathe at smart, "mile-high" resorts; follow swift, smooth motor roads; explore excitingly this last great domain of Nature that lies just across the border. . . . See your nearest Canadian railway or steamship office for information — or simply fill out and mail the handy coupon below.

ONLY A FEW HOURS AWAY | NO RED TAPE AT THE BORDER | FINE SCENIC HIGHWAYS | SUNNY DAYS COOL NIGHTS | EVERYTHING SO LOW IN COST

CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
OTTAWA, CANADA
☐ Please send me free copy of your new 68-page illustrated book about vacationing in Canada.
☐ Please send information on.....
district, province of.....
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
.....STATE.....
27 BT

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES

THE Rosslyn Hotels

Largest Popular-Priced Hotels on the Coast. Known all over the world for their luxurious accommodations and excellent meals. . . .
Centrally located . . . Convenient to theatres, shopping and financial districts. One block from Pacific Electric Station. *Our annex especially caters to women travelling alone*
Rooms with Bath . . . . from $2.50 PER DAY
Wire reservations at our expense
Free auto busses meet all trains

4077 W. 3rd St.

KIPLING HOTEL
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Famous for its good food
A luxurious yet home-like atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Nationally known for excellent food at moderate prices. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2.00 Daily, with bath

---

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH
A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure. Famous Southern Food. Unexcelled Service.
from $3.00
JAS. PAT. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Mgr.
Roosevelt

EMPIRE BUILDER
luxury and economy
enroute to or from
PACIFIC NORTHWEST
SPOKANE · SEATTLE · TACOMA
PORTLAND · VANCOUVER · VICTORIA
California · Alaska
via
GLACIER PARK

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

LOW SUMMER FARES

A. J. DICKINSON
Passenger Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Please send me information about your service to
☐ Glacier Park ☐ Pacific Northwest ☐ Alaska
☐ California ☐ Prepaid Tours
Name .....
Address .....
City State C.

SCOTLAND, THE LAND OF SCOTT AND BURNS
Conducted tour leaving July 9th
31 days, $361, incl. Round Trip Tourist Class Government Taxes Additional.
Lang Travel Service
245 West 14th St., New York City
Tel. WAtkins 9-0831

Oregon

Heathman Hotels
Beautiful Dining Room and Coffee Shops
Four short blocks to new Christian Science church
PORTLAND, OREGON

PACIFIC TOURS
AUSTRALIA, MANILA
CHINA, JAPAN

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL Line Steamers "CHANGTE" and "TAIPING" are the Connecting Steamers between AUSTRALIA-ORIENT for this Sunshine Tour. Cabins de luxe and Rooms with Baths available. Full particulars all Tourist Offices, also

G. S. YUILL & COMPANY, Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Biltmore Around the ORIENT

Exclusive group, also Limited party late Fall to South America. ¶ Phone or write for Itinerary. ¶ Steamship and Air Tickets—All Lines.
BILTMORE TRAVEL BUREAU
Biltmore Hotel—MI. 1011—Los Angeles

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Ready-Made Cakes—Custom-Made Into New Desserts

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Catering With Cake

Unusual Desserts Fashioned From Bakers' Products

By Irene Krieg Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cakes made by professional bakers have many and varied uses in dessert making other than just serving "as is." Angel food cake, for instance, may be fashioned into crisp delicious cookies to serve as an accompaniment to pudding, ice cream, or sherbet. Angel food cake a few days old is best for this purpose because it is firm enough to slice thinly, after removing icing. Lay the thin slices flat on the bread board and cut into fancy shapes with cookie cutters or trim into any desired figures with a sharp knife or the kitchen shears. Place on a wire rack or in a cookie pan in a hot oven and bake quickly until light brown and crisp.

An angel meringue which is pleasant to serve with fruit salad is made the same way with the addition of a rounded teaspoonful of meringue which is made by whipping an egg white until stiff and gradually adding one tablespoon of sugar and a pinch of salt. Bake until the meringue is firm and the cake crisp. These have a tendency to soften if allowed to stand more than an hour before serving. Without the meringue, however, these angel crisps will remain firm and tasty for many hours.

For Festive Occasions

Snowballs are the thing these gay spring days. They are easy to make at home by cutting an un-iced angel food cake into chunks as wide as the cake is deep, trimming off all corners and edges with a sharp knife or the shears, and shaping into balls. Roll balls in uncooked buttercream icing and then in shredded coconut. Place each snowball in a paper crinkle cup and it is ready to serve. Sometimes this dessert is made more festive by placing a tiny candle in each. When they are all lighted—either on the large cake server in the center of the table or one at each place—they present quite a picture.

A beautiful cake for some special occasion may be decorated at home by selecting a large un-iced angel food cake and a white cup cake. Place the smaller cake in the hole of the larger one to make a level surface. Or, if preferred, the cake may be decorated without filling in the hole. Spread the cake, top and side, with either boiled icing or buttercream in white or tinted to suit the occasion. Sprinkle with tiny decorated candies in variegated colors which may be purchased at any grocery store, or dip animal crackers in tinted icing and place them standing on their feet in a circle around the cake at such intervals that each serving will have an animal. Candles may be used on either cake, and be removed after they have been burned.

Plum Pudding From a Fruit Cake

Whipped cream angel food is delicious, too. Split an un-iced cake into two layers and spread a thick filling of sweetened whipped cream between and on top. Finish with a half of a glazed cherry on each serving.

Bakers' fruit cake makes a particularly rich plum pudding when sliced with a sharp knife which has been dipped in boiling water, placed in a double boiler and steamed for 20 to 30 minutes and served with regular pudding sauce.

Jelly roll offers possibilities for fancy desserts. Sunny-side-up is made by placing slices of jelly roll on the serving plates, spreading a thick layer of whipped cream over each slice, and placing a half of a canned peach in the center. Raspberry freeze is a dainty dessert with jelly roll base. Remove the center ring from the roll in each slice, and fill with a tall mound of raspberry sherbet, garnishing with the ring of cake cut into halves and squeezed into the sides of the sherbet.

Sponge cake has many uses in the art of dessert making, the most popular being short-cake, quickly made by cutting into servings, covering with fresh or canned fruit and decorating with whipped cream or custard sauce. Charlotte russe, while generally made with lady fingers, may be fashioned from thin slices of sponge cake. Line dessert glasses or sherbet cups with thin strips of cake, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and fill with whipped cream, or whipped cream gelatin. Top with a red or a green cherry.

For Another Set of Delicacies

Powder puffs are different and dainty. They are made by splitting a layer of sponge cake into two thin sheets, cutting into rounds with large cutters, spreading a thick filling of whipped cream on half the rounds and covering with the remaining pieces of cake. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve. Sponge cake is used successfully as a basis for various ice-box desserts by placing the cake in layers alternating with chocolate pudding or whipped gelatin, finishing with a layer of cake. An oiled cake pan makes a good mold for this, as it will need to set for several hours, preferably in the refrigerator. When ready to serve, slice and garnish with a marshmallow.

Plain pound cake, either silver or gold, is the start for another set of attractive delicacies. Cut cake into squares or rounds, or thick slices; hollow the centers, using a sharp knife to follow the line of the design and dig down to about half an inch from the bottom. Pour into this basket a bright gelatin which has been setting long enough to be about the consistency of jelly—neither runny nor completely set—and place in a cool spot to become firm. Garnish with a dab of buttercream and a cherry. Or make a garnish with some of the gelatin remaining after filling the cake baskets. Pour this into a pan in a layer not over one-fourth inch thick. When ready to serve, cut this with a knife into small cubes and pile them on top of the dessert to accentuate the color. Contrasting gelatin may be used for this and be very effective.

A sweet not as rich or fancy as some of the others is made by dipping a knife in boiling water, cutting the pound cake in slices one-fourth inch thick, spreading a very thin layer of red jelly on the bottom slice, covering with another piece of cake, spread with jelly and cover again until five or six slices make the mound. It is important that the jelly be spread as thinly as possible, otherwise the layers will have a tendency to slide to one side and the dessert will be too rich. Store in a cool place until time to serve. Dip knife into hot water again, and cut the mounds into half-inch slices, and serve, or roll in powdered sugar before serving.

Stored for Future Desserts

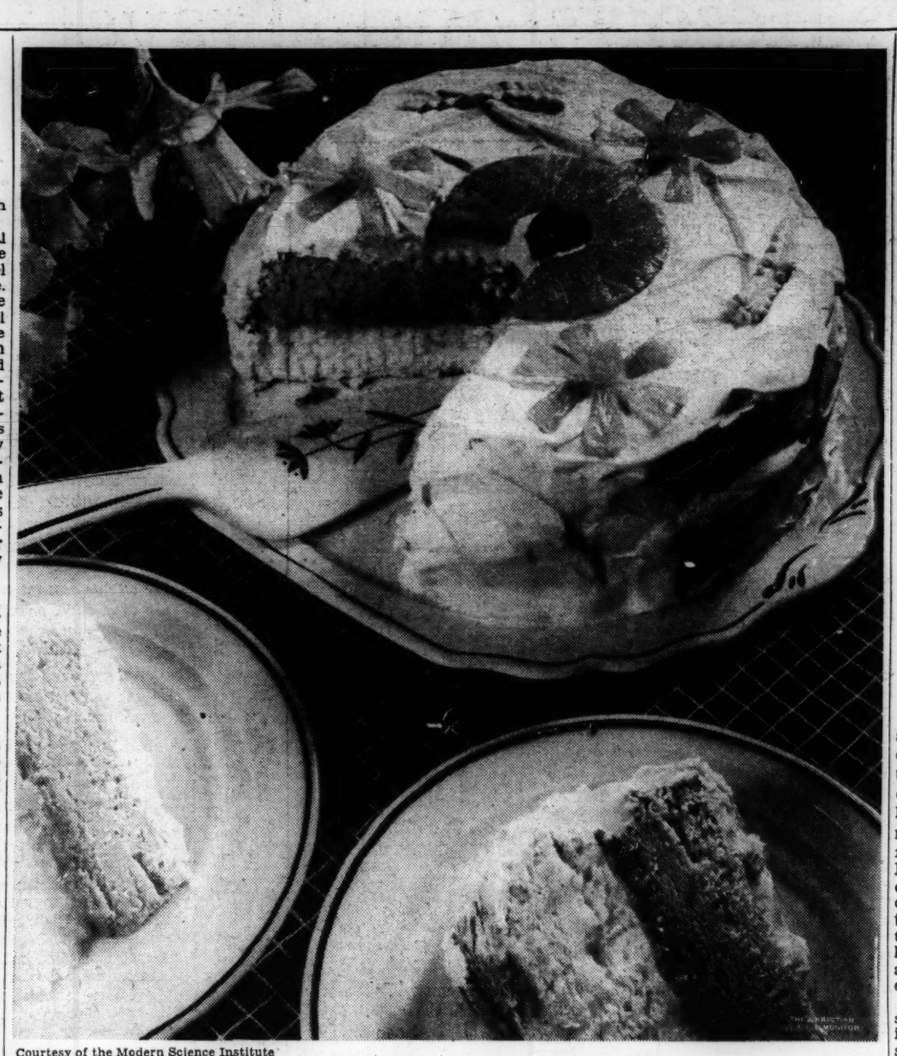
Left-over cake or crumbs made from trimming pieces to make any of the above desserts may be put into the oven and baked until crisp, rolled into fine crumbs and stored for future desserts such as refrigerator pie. Spread the cake crumbs over a pie plate which has been thickly buttered, fill with chocolate or butterscotch custard. Cover with waxed paper and allow to cool for several hours. Or the crumbs may be used to make a pudding in the same manner as a bread pudding, substituting the dried cake for the bread and using somewhat less sugar to sweeten. Or, alternate cake crumb layers in a baking dish with sliced apples seasoned with bits of butter, sugar and cinnamon. Finish with crumbs and pour over the top two tablespoons of lemon juice blended with the same amount of water. Bake slowly in a moderate oven until apples are cooked and crust is brown.

Professionally made cakes are much in demand when their usefulness is appreciated!

Reinforced Ticking

When making new pillows I iron the wrong side with a hot iron, which has been rubbed with beeswax, before sewing up the ticking. It makes a varnish-like coating, through which the feathers do not work.

(Mrs.) N. P. H., Idaho



Courtesy of the Modern Science Institute

This Is One of Those Culinary Triumphs You Should See in Color in Order Fully to Appreciate Its Beauty. The Snowy Fluff of Its Frosting Makes a Gleaming Background for the Clear Yellow of the Pineapple Daffodils and Their Delicate Stems of Green Icing. When Sliced the Golden and White Layers Carry Out the Color Scheme. It May Look Too Good to Eat—But Just Let the Family Try It!

Pineapple Daffodil Cake

All Golden and White, It Will Grace a Festive Table

Sponge and angel cake are combined to make this delicious dessert together with a pineapple filling and a topping of white, feathery frosting. Decorations may be simple and most attractive when you afford yourself the opportunities presented by a can of sliced pineapple. A daffodil that will almost wave in the breeze may be easily fashioned from tiny wedges cut from sliced pineapple. And with a touch of frosting tinted green, a stem and leaf may be added to the pineapple daffodil. Shredded coconut, dropped lightly on the moist frosting, will also make an attractive addition to this cake.

Bottom Layer

Sift flour once. Measure
1 cup cake flour, add
½ teaspoon cream of tartar
½ teaspoon salt and sift together four times. Beat
8 egg whites with flat wire whisk until they are foamy. Add
½ teaspoon cream of tartar and continue beating until eggs are stiff enough to hold up in peaks, but not dry. Carefully fold in
1¼ cups sifted sugar, 2 tablespoons at a time until all is used. Fold in
1 teaspoon vanilla. Then sift the flour over mixture, a little at a time, and fold in carefully. Continue until all is used. Turn into layer cake pan, 9"x2". Bake one hour at 300°F.

Top Layer

Sift flour once. Measure
1½ cups cake flour, add
1¼ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt and sift together three times. Add gradually
1 cup plus 2 tablespoons sifted sugar, to
9 egg yokes, beaten until thick. Beat with rotary egg beater after each addition until light. Fold in flour, a small amount at a time and blend. Add
1 teaspoon lemon extract. Add gradually
6 tablespoons cold water, mixing only enough to blend. Turn into layer pan, 9"x2". Bake one hour at 300°F.

Pineapple Filling

Combine
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons cornstarch, and blend well. Add
1 cup sirup from can of pineapple. Place in top of double boiler and cook for 20 minutes. Stir until it thickens. Then add
1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons lemon juice, and blend. Remove from fire and fold in
1 egg yolk. Allow to cool. Fold in
1 cup crushed pineapple that has been drained. When filling is cold, spread between layers of the cake.

Icing

Beat until foamy
2 egg whites. Add
¾ teaspoon cream of tartar. Continue beating until egg whites are dry and stiff. Then add
1½ cups sifted confectioners sugar, two tablespoons at a time. Continue beating until all sugar has been used. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla.

(For a stiffer icing you may use another ½ cup sugar.)

Note: Remove eggs from refrigerator several hours before using. They beat up lighter and more easily when at room temperature. Grease only the bottom of the layer cake pans and then line bottom with wax paper. When cakes are taken from oven, allow to cool in pans before removing. Do not invert pans. The egg requirement for this complete cake including both layers, filling and icing, is 10. There will be no left-over yolks or whites.

GARDENING

Why Not a Hobby Garden?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Lancaster, Penna.

When spring unlocks the soil the garden lover is always ready for a new adventure. For the amateur whose home grounds are already planted and who hasn't so much ground left with which to experiment, a hobby garden will prove a great delight and a great adventure.

The possibilities of gardens for special purposes are as numerous as are the interests of garden lovers. The hobby garden gives one the opportunity to let loose her creative genius and at the same time become intimately acquainted with one class of plants. Of course the hobby garden must become an integral and harmonious portion of the grounds. It should fit snugly into the ground plan and may be connected with the rest of the grounds by a charming approach walk.

* * *

A rose garden is a delightful hobby garden. However, roses need sunshine—at least half a day of sunshine. If the grounds have numerous trees and no sunny open spaces the hobby garden should be planned as a wild garden or planned for naturalizing spring-blooming bulbs.

For a rose garden a seven-foot bed 30 inches wide will accommodate a dozen plants which will supply daily roses for the house. Enlarged in proportion dozens of exciting varieties may be planted. The standard space between rose plants (hybrid teas) is 14 inches. The rose garden should include posts for pillar roses, archways or boundary fences for climbers and ramblers.

* * *

One of the most delightful hobby gardens is the children's garden. Children naturally love flowers and this should be encouraged. A special feature of the children's garden might be a lovely playhouse. Topiary work—plants like privet cut into shapes of soldiers and ducks—will create an atmosphere to delight any child. Plants that will attract the birds, a bird bath as well as small chairs, sand-box and swing are all good features to consider when planning a child's garden. Gaily decorated garden tools, watering cans and bright colored packets of seeds are happy assets. Children will love the experience of planting seeds in the early spring and caring for them until the bright blooms appear. Probably no other garden one might build offers as many opportunities for individuality as does the children's garden.

The evergreen garden, the cut-flower garden, the Iris, the Cactus, the peony garden—any one would make an exciting hobby garden, to experiment with when spring again unlocks the soil.

L. S. M.

From Her Window Over the Kitchen Pump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Denver, Colo.

Adventures in Homemaking

I count myself a very rich woman, for I have a moving picture projection outfit that would be hard to equal, and my studio is equipped with every conceivable lighting effect, and yet—if you were to see our home you might wonder, "How can anyone live on such a hillside?" For our studio isn't apparent as you look toward our house, and the projection room might be just a farm kitchen to you.

The film begins to unwind soon after dawn, and quite a while before sun-up. You might feel sorry for me having to get up so early to cook breakfast for my family and two farm hands, but that would be before you saw the picture. First comes the lighting effect; it may be a soft gray haze, a warm pink glow, or a white mist, but there is always the element of surprise, for it has never been the same in over twenty years. You see all this from the vantage point of the window over the kitchen pump.

If a "glow" has been ordered, then slowly the top of Mount Evans and the rest of the Snowy Range become a bright pink, with the rampart range in the foreground (and still in the shadows) a soft mauve, with deep purple folds, like a piece of velvet draped over a chair. As the sun comes up the color changes; the snow peaks turn white and the range below turns blue, like mounds of blue gelatin topped with whipped cream, and you feel as though you could leave your seat and walk right into this picture, although it is really 20 miles away. At certain times of the year, when the slant of the sun's rays is just right, I see the windows of homes on the mountain side reflecting the morning light. I have often wished I might signal these "neighbors" of mine, and find if they see the light from our window as the sun goes down.

All through the day this picture plays, unwinding thousands of feet of film; perhaps there's a cloud effect, the soft white cumulus clouds "taking a bite" from the mountain top, or a black rain cloud bringing moisture for our crops, or it may be a waterspout pointing down like an accusing finger at one of the mountains. As the sun goes down to the irregular western horizon the lighting effect is again turned on, sometimes gorgeous with bright yellow, orange and pink tinting the clouds, which float against a bright blue sky, and for contrast some times a drab, leaden sky with no color at all. This part doesn't last very long, and with darkness the man-made lights on the mountain begin to twinkle.

On a summer week-end there is a stream of moving lights as the autoists come down Look-Out Mountain. They are returning from a day in the hills. Some more adventurous travelers have gone further from home, and what fun it is to catch the momentary flicker of their lights as they round a curve way at the top of the range, perhaps on the Squaw Mountain Road, or catch a wink from some unusual spot, on some mountain road which everyone hasn't found.

As background for this changing picture there are the steady faint lights, the "night eyes" of the windows I see in the morning. Year after year these lights appear in the homes of these friends I will never know. I like to think of their families gathered around the hearth, or on the doorstep, and I wonder if they ever look over to us. Mars, and the Valleys of the Moon hold no more fascination for the astronomer than my friends on the mountain hold for me.

And so you can see why I feel that I am a very rich woman. Someone, not knowing my wealth, and judging solely by appearances might say pityingly, "She's just a farm woman, with nothing but drudgery in her life," but you see they don't know about my studio and the wonderful pictures I pre-view every day.

J. C.

London Leans Toward Leather

For Frocks, Coats, Suits as Well as Bags, Belts, Gloves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

The spring collections all feature some kind of leather in some kind of way, whether for day, evening, town or country wear. Suede in all colors is used for tailored suits, tailored dresses, and evening coats, and many bright suedes are being shown for day and evening footwear. Leather ornaments and leather flowers are fashionable, the flowers, in delicate pastel shades, being worn in the hair, in the buttonhole, beneath the chin, on the wrist, and on the handbag. Kid and patent leather is also being widely used for appliqué embroidery.

An evening gown of midnight blue suede, with diamente fringed belt, is worn with a little suede coat of the same shade. An evening coat of scarlet suede, with high pointed shoulders, is worn over a slim evening frock, and is found particularly useful for night driving. Tinling mixes fabric and leather for evening and day wear. A bolero composed entirely of kid rose petals and gilt leaves, is worn with an off-white dress of Galloway reel, a panel of the same kid petals being inserted down the front of the dress. A novel frock composed of natural French string, accompanied by shoes of scarlet suede, has belt, cuffs, pocket and gauntlet gloves decorated with cut-out scarlet suede horses.

Suit Novelties

Schiaparelli accentuates the outlines of lapels and pockets by the use of tooled leather. A youthful little suit in pink hopsack has four pockets on the coat outlined with a leather design in a deeper tone, while a blue cloth suit with a leather belt in navy has collar and pockets outlined with navy leather. She also uses white patent leather, in a conspicuous cut-out design, for the revers of a black suit, the same design being used for the frame and handle of the accompanying black leather bag.

Golf suits in bright colored suedes are very attractive and gay and introduce fascinating accessories. Doeskin gloves and bag add interest to a moss green suede suit. A coral-red suede suit, by Leathercraft, worn beneath a henna brown overcoat, has suede hat and gloves to match. In the same collection is seen a pink suede suit with pink chiffon blouse, and a charming little jumper and skirt of white nappa leather trimmed with navy suede.

Color Contrasts

Color contrast is an outstanding tendency this season, in fact one is led to the conclusion that anything is right with anything. A canary yellow suede dress is worn beneath a slate blue suede jacket. A magenta suede hat and magenta suede shoes accompany a three-piece suit of gold jersey hopsack with magenta trimmings—a trifle startling but very fashionable.

The Coronation influence is seen everywhere, and many of the new leather handbags are definitely royal. In the Bembaron collection a lion rampant—all lions are rampant this season—in gold patent leather is inserted in the side of a scarlet felt bag. Rows of many colored printed felts, suggestive of medals and medal ribbons, decorate a day-time bag. A novel idea is seen in a flat navy bag of patent leather in the shape of an admiral's hat, with amusing "epaulettes" on either side fringed with yellow felt. Yellow felt is also used for the lining. Carried under the arm, this bag looks extremely smart, and would go well with one of the new soutache-embroidered suits.

With Leather Flowers

Sprays of leather roses in different shades, bunches of Parma violets carried out in suede, and ruchings of leather flowers decorate deliciously soft bags of glove leather or silk, the zipp fastener taking away from any hard sense produced by metal frames. Many of these bags are also padded to add to their comfort. A lovely grosgrain bag in maroon, by Bembaron, has three damask roses in leather lying across it. Another delightful bag, ornamented with a spray of leather buds, is made of white quilted leather with three tubular green straps forming the handle, suggestive of rose stems.

Many leather bags in the Bembaron collection have felt trimmings in a different shade or in contrasting colors. An attractive patent leather bag in pastel coloring, lined with nigger felt, has a fringe of the same felt outlining the opening and a zipp fastener ending in a long nigger felt tassel.

For use with tweed suits she is showing a bag of natural goat skin decorated with a narrow fringe of suede loops at the opening. A goatskin belt to match has an edging of suede loops. For traveling, there is a roomy black patent leather bag with circular opening, the useful fitments including a purse with separate divisions for different foreign monies.

DOROTHY LOVELL.

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. for our newest book
THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

MIRA HAIR NETS 30 for $1 POST PAID
No better hair nets made at any price. Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair. Gray, White or Lavender. 15 for $1. Agents Wanted
MIRA HAIR NET CO. 1265 Broadway, New York City

So Good!
. . . so easy to use
Norwegian Sardines are indeed delicious . . . nourishing . . . rich in vitamins, calcium, iron, iodine, phosphorus . . . ready to use in so many appetizing ways. Demand BRISLING, plump, tender, juicy . . . finest flavor!
FREE new Recipe Book at dealers or from: Norwegian Sardines, 247 Park Avenue, New York.
NORWEGIAN SARDINES

SAVE TIME and STEPS!
Buy 4 Cans of OLD DUTCH
ONE FOR THE BATHROOM
ONE FOR THE KITCHEN
ONE FOR THE LAUNDRY
ONE FOR THE GARAGE
A can of Old Dutch handy in every room where you use it saves you time and unnumbered steps. And because Old Dutch is made with Seismotite, you get faster, easier, scratchless cleaning.

HIP-O-LITE
Give your cakes that "professional" touch. It is easy to ice them perfectly with Hip-O-Lite

PICARDY
the finest GLADIOLUS ever grown (Deep shrimp pink)
70c per doz.
$3.00 per 100
Free packet ZINNIA Little Red Riding Hood
Catalogue on request
Seedsmen Since 1818
BRECK'S 85A STATE ST. BOSTON

PIGMY WATER LILIES
Grow and Bloom in a 15 Inch Bowl
This Dwarf Water Lily is the smallest variety known and will grow and bloom indoors in an ordinary 15 inch bowl. Leaves, 3 to 4 inches across; flowers, 1½ to 2½ inches across. The plants bloom continuously, each blossom lasting 3 to 4 days. Beautiful white flowers. It is a native of Siberia and perfectly hardy, so can be grown in the outdoor pool as well as inside. Grows readily from seed. PKT., 25c. CATALOG FREE.
BURGESS SEED & PLANT CO. 378 W. L., GALESBURG, MICH.

25 GLAD BULBS 25c
Twenty-five guaranteed to bloom Glad bulbs 25c postpaid anywhere in U. S. Diameter of bulbs ¾ inch up to 1¼ inches. Five bulbs each of the following 5 varieties: Emile Aubrun, Giant Nymph, Marmora, Mrs. Van Konynenburg, and Purple Glory. All sacked and labeled. 3c postage stamps accepted. On all orders received before May 15th, we will include 2 bulbs Coryphee free. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Elphinstone Flower Gardens
GOUVERNEUR, N. Y.

A Real Garden Shoe
$3.75

Send for it
• Damp-Proof Crepe Soles
• Elk-tanned Uppers
• Solid Leather Insoles and Counters
Ideal for work or play. Will not mar lawn or turf. Soles attached by May-Way patented process; no nails or stitching. Solid leather insoles and counters eliminate excessive foot perspiration. Smart appearance—long wear—solid comfort.
A Great Outdoor Shoe For men, women, children
Order by mail at our money saving postpaid prices. Women's, Tan, Smoke or White, AA, A, B, C, D, 3 to 8, $3.75. Men's Tan, A, B, C, D, E, 5½ to 11, $3.95. Boys' and Misses', B, C, D, 2½ to 5½, $3.45. Children's, 8½ to 2, $2.95.
Give markings in old shoes when ordering. Send check or money order or pay postman. Satisfaction, or money refunded.
BROCKTON MAIL ORDER SHOE HOUSE
52 Montello Sta., BROCKTON, MASS.
(Factory 565 W. Main St., Avon, Mass.)

HEAVENS... WHAT HAVE YOU GOT IN YOUR WASHER? I NEVER SAW SUCH RICH SUDS
NOTHING BUT THE WONDERFUL NEW 1937 RINSO!
Rinso
THE NEW RINSO? IS IT ANY DIFFERENT THAN THE OLD WHICH I ALWAYS THOUGHT WAS MARVELOUS?
I SHOULD SAY! IT GIVES MUCH RICHER, FASTER-ACTING AND LONGER-LASTING SUDS
Rinso
AND JUST LOOK AT THIS. IT'S THE WHITEST WHITE I'VE EVER SEEN! AND THE COLORS COME OUT BRIGHT AS NEW, TOO
WELL, IT'S EASY TO SEE THERE'S NO SOAP LIKE THE NEW 1937 RINSO FOR WASHING MACHINES
WOMEN EVERYWHERE SAY THE NEW 1937 RINSO GIVES 25 TO 50% MORE SUDS. IT'S MARVELOUS FOR DISHES —SO KIND TO HANDS. TRY IT!

RINSO *had* to be good to become the most popular package soap in America. Now—*better than ever*—it is winning thousands of new friends every day! In tub or washing machine, the New 1937 Rinso gives far more suds than the old Rinso; firm, active suds that stand up longer *even in hardest hard water.* In tubs, the New Rinso soaks out dirt without scrubbing or boiling—and it's safe as ever for colors. Recommended by the makers of 33 washers.

Now on sale at all grocers in same familiar package

The Rinso package is the same—but what a difference in the *soap!* Try it. Tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS CO.

Rinso THE GRANULATED SOAP

AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP

William Blake at Felpham

WHEN reading the Life of William Blake, the poet, artist, printer and mystic, I felt that his three years' sojourn in a cottage in Sussex within a mile or so from my own dwelling was interesting enough to deserve more than the perfunctory treatment usually afforded to that important phase of his career. But something of his condition must needs be described first, because the greatness he reached was neither from good circumstances nor favor.

Blake's father was a London hosier, and he an engraver's apprentice. His wife, Catherine, was the daughter of a market-gardener, an illiterate girl, who signed the register with her mark when she married; but who learnt to read and write and take an active part in her husband's work.

As an artist, Blake was known among the Royal Academicians of his time. As a poet, he was only known to a small circle of friends who probably had no clear idea of the fine quality of "Poetical Sketches," although it stands to their credit that they had that book printed and presented Blake with the edition.

IT IS MY BELIEF that this first book, small as it was, excited in him the desire to seek a means by which he might join design and text in one piece, and extend the uses of his talents as a poet and an engraver. The necessity for self-expression was great; but so queer a gift as his had no attraction for the publishers of stuff like Young's "Night Thoughts," and Hayley's "Triumphs of Temper" which is unreadable to us now. I can imagine that the many-sidedness of the man was sufficiently puzzling even to those who apprehended something unusual and uncanny in his art, but were not bold enough to favor what looked like a losing battle and take sides with him. Later writers dwell upon the strangeness of his designs and the incoherence of his "Prophetic Books," unconscious of the fact that they themselves were assuming a kind of finality in their judgments. All of which goes to show how far in advance of his time Blake was, and how well-founded his belief in the ultimate victory of an art based upon imagination.

See him, then, among friends who did not hide from him their objections to anything but the mere drudgery of business, intimating that he could not otherwise gain a living. They found him good to steal from, it is true: his ideas were capable of stirring up their own conventional minds and of being adapted or whittled into a more acceptable shape. Then, as now, men were ambitious to please their patrons and gain admission into the higher circles of artistic society; and to have a conveniently hidden source of inspiration suited their purpose, while it depressed and discouraged Blake. Sir Joshua Reynolds, a great painter but a loose draughtsman, antagonized him by criticising his drawings. It seems odd that Reynolds saw nothing else remarkable in the designs, and never bestirred himself helpfully on Blake's behalf.

BLAKE HAD TO make his own books—a fact we do not need to deplore—but there is, therefore, no reason why doors should be shut and obstacles put in the way of obviously gifted men, if at the same time we profess to believe in the civilizing value of the arts.

In the year 1800, Flaxman, the sculptor, introduced Blake to William Hayley, who was in his way a popular poet and also a country gentleman. He styled himself "the Hermit of Eartham," and was an amiable, cultured man. Having known Cowper, he undertook to write a Life of his friend, and Blake was suggested as a suitable engraver for the illustrations—a suggestion which suited the artist, who saw in the enterprise an opportunity, not only of employment, but of a welcome change of scene. Hayley having built a large turreted "marine cottage" at Felpham, in Sussex, some eight miles from Eartham. Blake's cottage, still known by that name, lay nearer the sea at the end of the straggling fishing village, but farther from the sea than it is now, the coast having suffered considerable erosion in the course of one hundred and thirty-seven years.

In a letter to Flaxman, dated September 21, Blake gives us an insight into the transport of those days: for he had to charter no fewer than seven chaises, and apparently changed the luggage, which was heavy, from one chaise to another en route, the journey occupying many hours. Though it was half-past eleven at night when the party of three finally arrived after a cheerful journey, Hayley received them with brotherly affection.

DESCRIBING HIS COTTAGE, Blake says: "It is a perfect model for cottages, and, I think, for palaces of magnificence—only enlarging, not altering its proportions, and adding ornaments and not principles. Simple without intricacy, it seems to be the spontaneous expression of humanity, congenial to the wants of man." These were raptures and first impressions: but not so utterly far from the truth as is often supposed. In 1800 the cottage must have been new or nearly new: its "thatch of rusted gold" could only be its first roofing, and we may safely guess that the woodwork was sound and the paint fresh. In plan the building is unlike any other cottage thereabouts, particularly as regards the middle back portion, which is pitched higher than the sloping eaves in the form of a little gable. Some small addition at the long end of the cottage may date from the later tenancy of a retired sea-captain, who also put up a verandah along the whole front. This does not appear in Blake's own sketch of his home, with a man in the garden and an angel in the sky.

FOR FULLY A year and a half, Blake must have been happy at Felpham. In May 1801 he declared that Hayley acted like a prince, and that he was completely at ease. It is probable that he needed this period of comparative relaxation, and, as he recovered his strength, he began to chafe at the bonds imposed by his patron's "genteel ignorance and polite disapprobation." He had, in fact, been set at liberty by his understanding friends, and gained the right to demand justice and truth, as much from himself as from Hayley. Some polite paltry task, like the painting of hand-screens, may have awakened him to the realities of his existence, emboldening him to beard this genial lion and follow his own wild star. True, Blake having, as he said, gathered his scattered thoughts on art and resumed his primitive ways of execution, was impatient, as only a fiery and independent genius can be, of the complacent, well-provided nonentity who had for a while served a useful purpose. In the meantime he had learned something of Greek, a smattering of Latin, and could read French. His mind, enriched by this mental exercise, was not content to be merely ruminative—it was impetuously creative; and he was in no mood to put any curb upon it. Early in the year 1804, therefore, Blake and his wife and sister said farewell to their cottage life, and betook themselves again to London, where he began the issue of the Scriptures he had been quietly elaborating at Felpham.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

Mountain Heart

THE mountain pools are brown at dusk
Then darken slow
Till evening sunsets make the hills'
High altars glow.

Then in the pool's dark night the flame
Is mirrored bold,
And there the myriad midnight stars
Are etched in gold.

The mountain winds sweep shadowed wings
Across its face
And leave of all the starry night
No shining trace.

But when the restless winds are gone
The dark pool claims
The glory of untroubled stars,
The sunset flames.

No flight of veering wings can stir,
From dreaming keep
The mountain heart whose peace is drawn
From waters deep!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston Mass

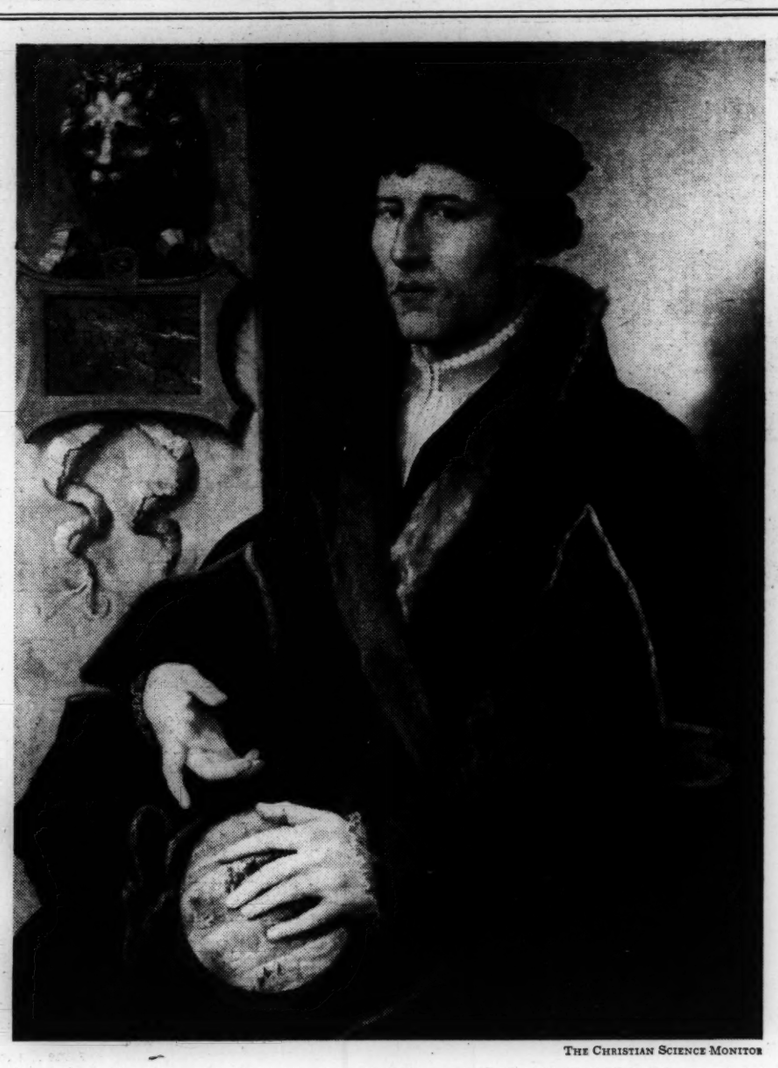
Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .... $9.00 Three months... $2.25
Six months .... $4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston Mass U S A
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A MAN: *A Painting by Maerten van Heemskerck, in the Boymans' Museum, Rotterdam*

DUTCH art of the fifteenth century was remarkable for its minuteness of detail. Not a wrinkle, not a hair seems to have been left out. But, when we wish to know the character of the sitter, there seems to be no answer.

In the sixteenth century, however, while painters did not always know how to portray the character of a man, an endeavor is discernible in their work to attain something more personal. This is partly due to the influence of Raphael and his school. More vitality is given to their sitters by allowing them a more natural pose. The figure is often depicted seated and turned three-quarters to the observer. A better knowledge of anatomy is shown by the stress laid on hands and other details.

Maerten Jacobsz van Heemskerck is a striking example of this type of portrait painter. He first came into prominence as the pupil and follower of Jan van Scorel and his work is in no way inferior to that of his master. Sometimes it resembles Scorel's so closely that even connoisseurs are unable to ascribe a painting definitely to one or the other painter.

Van Heemskerck travelled through Italy, working in Rome from 1532 to 1535, where he made studies of classic statues and ruins, painted portraits and altar-pieces. Upon his return to Holland, he made his name in his own country.

It is unfortunate that, in the iconoclasm of 1572, a large number of his works and many altar-pieces were destroyed. This wanton destruction must have greatly saddened his latter years.

Besides a few sketch-books and some altar-pieces, several portraits by him have come down to us. Among them is this picture, which was acquired by the trustees of Boymans' Museum at Rotterdam in 1936. This man, who is wearing a black damask gown over which is a black cloak trimmed with brown fur, has in his left hand a glass ball upon which landscapes are painted in four rings. The background recalls a chamber which, according to Italian fashion, is monumental in type. The stone pilaster has a lion's mask, holding a cartouche with a wavy ribbon.

Van Heemskerck gave a splendid example of the Renaissance portrait in this work of his, not only in technique, but in the spirit of the work also.

Genius of the Dance

ANNA PAVLOVA was not merely a dancer: she was a genius of the dance. . . .

In her profession she was as technically perfect as it is possible for a human being to become. From early childhood she had been trained in the most severe of all schools of dancing—the Imperial School of Ballet at the Czar's Court in St. Petersburg. But training alone does not explain the triumphs of her world career. It was something more than technique which caused her to be acclaimed everywhere as the greatest dancer.

She had that quality, peculiar to genius, of dealing with difficulties and obstacles as though they did not even exist. When we consider that, despite the jealousies and intrigues of the Imperial School of Ballet, she had attained the highest grade, that of ballerina, at the early age of twenty-two years; when we consider that her success outside Russia and throughout all the countries of the world for more than twenty years afterwards was not merely success, but a triumphant progress; when we consider that Pavlova never failed, not even once, anywhere, to arouse her audiences to enthusiasm, we are confronted with the fact that her life is an example of the kind of success which comes so easily that it seems as though no difficulties or obstacles had barred the way. . . .

In her private life, as in her dancing, she belonged to a pre-war and decent world. All through the modern "revolutions" in art and everything else, Anna Pavlova danced her theories of artistic decency and personal grace before audiences that not even jazz crazes and distorted vogues could pervert in their appreciation of her. It may be that we shall "never look upon her like again." The cynical and sophisticated may say that Pavlova was a "back number" after the war, because she refused to dance ugliness. But into the lives of hundreds of thousands of people, of all nationalities and all social degrees, she brought a vision of loveliness that will remain when the pranks of distorted acrobats and poseurs have been forgotten. Classical grace and charm can never become démodé.

She represented in her person the climax of an aristocratic restraint and delicacy in art with centuries of tradition behind it, coming unbroken from the Court of Louis XIV through the rare culture of Old Russia. Perfection was her aim. As a ballerina of the Imperial Ballet she had learned from childhood that nothing else matters but perfection in the dance, that everything in her life must be sacrificed to this end. That is at once the secret of her success and an explanation of the fact that her private life was without the incidents of crude drama. She had no time for anything other than dancing. . . .

She never went out of her way to dazzle her audiences with her brilliant technique. Others could do that. For Pavlova, technique was only a means to an end, the most perfect expression possible of the theme of the dance. Nevertheless, behind her apparently simple movements there was a prodigious command of technique which had been acquired only by years of unbelievably hard discipline, self-denial, tenacity and compelling ambition.—WALFORD HYDEN, in "Pavlova: The Genius of Dance." (London: Constable. Boston: Little Brown.)

A Poet's House at the Edge of a Wood

WEIMAR is one of those country towns which remain quite unspoiled though trying to give themselves the airs of a city. Its healthy complexion shows under the rouge. For here, as so often elsewhere, the Germans, with their usual taste and good sense in preserving antiquities, have left the old town as it was and are building the new one around it. Thus one rambles the medleyed streets of the Old Weimar on cobble pavements, under wrought-iron bracket lanterns which project from the corners of overhanging second stories, past terraces green with trees and plants, and the massive masonry gateposts, surmounted by stone urns, of a palace carriage entrance, through little squares where fountains splash, all in a scene which, it is not hard to imagine, might still look familiar to Goethe and Schiller, if not to Sebastian Bach. The "Weimar yellow," that cheerful tawny tone of the stucco which covers its stone house walls, lightened by white trim to window and door frames and dormers, is artist's proof of the old town which German painters are fond of repeating in such scenes as that of a yellow post-coach arriving at dusk of an autumn's day in the courtyard of a Weimar-yellow inn where walls, yellowed foliage, and twilight blend into a vague golden glimmer. Weimar's ducal palaces and Bastille tower still wear their eighteenth-century dress, tubbed trees flourish and flowers bloom in window boxes. . . .

The scenes of Goethe's life in Weimar began at his Garden House Society and solitude are a thinker's food and slumber, but his diet and bedtime are a delicate equilibrium to stabilize. Over in the ducal park across the Ilm is a rustic hermitage. This hermitage was a gift from the young prince to the young poet that he might be quit of town and court. "It is a glorious feeling to sit out here alone in the field," the poet writes at ten o'clock on the first night he sleeps there (May 18, 1776). "Everything is so still. I hear only the ticking of my watch, and the wind, and the river in the distance." A little house at the edge of a wood where a poet lives all alone! My imagination of it was much more humble than the reality, for, from the way biographers spoke of it, I had pictured a hut about the size of a gardener's tool shed—and so it is, compared with the ducal palace. In actuality, however, it is two-storied with a tiny dormer window peeping from its steeply pitched roof. Here the poet roughed it to the extent of sleeping on a camp bed and writing at a high desk whilst seated on a contraption built like a saddle, mounted on tall legs, with rungs for his feet; but none of the Garden Houses I had built for myself in imagination had so sizable a dining-room equipped with bench, chairs, and table in the Dutch style, or an upstairs living-room and study, the one heated by a small fireplace in a chimney piece of black stone, the other by a pyramidal stove, and, to judge by escritoire, spinet, pictures, and such other furniture as remains, so commodious and cheerful—dark and damp though the stone-flagged entrance hall is.

Behind the house rises a wooded ridge, and up among its groves ambles a path which pauses, here at a rose garden in full bloom of crimson, pink and white, there at a cluster of white seats about a table half in sun and half in noonday shade. ("In hot summer days I like to sit here after dinner; and often over the meadows and the whole park such stillness reigns that the ancients would say, 'Pan sleeps.'")—LUCIEN PRICE, in "We Northmen." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Shop Window

PUSSY willows,
Gray as a cat's paw,
In a blue bowl
The color of April;
Lads leave off their shouting
In the narrow street
To gaze on spring,
And in the eyes of passing girls
There is a look of dreaming.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

God's Will

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE members of a certain household were downcast and grief-stricken because one of their number had had the sentence of hopelessness pronounced upon him by the kind and conscientious doctors of medicine to whom he had appealed for help. Then the pastor of the church with which this family was affiliated, unsuccessfully endeavored to assuage their grief by telling them that they must be resigned to God's inscrutable will and purpose.

Because of baseless prejudice against Christian Science, this household had rejected the counsel of friends who had testified to its healing power, but now they turned to it as a last resort. They obtained a copy of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," written by Mary Baker Eddy, and through study of this book they soon learned that they did not need to have an attitude of cheerless resignation to God's will, but that they could joyfully and confidently pray, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." And as an evidence that God's purpose and will are good, the supposedly hopeless one was restored to health and usefulness.

The Christian Science teaching that God is good, and hence that His will is unchanging good, is as a bright light shining in a world of thought which has been beclouded by erroneous assumptions and arguments as to the nature of Deity. Because men have been inclined to accept material sense testimony as veritable, and have been instructed to reason inductively from the premise of man as this sense testimony regards him, they have been misled into the acceptance of a concept of God as manlike. Thus misguided humanity has believed that God countenances evil—sin and sickness, discord and death—and that these evils are therefore in accordance with the divine will. Surely such a darkening and distressing theory must needs be disputed and disproved, in order that men may become acquainted with God as Christ Jesus knew Him.

The master Christian said that he came to do the Father's will; and his loving, liberating ministry emphasized and verified his teaching that God is good in His nature, design, and expression. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 474 of Science and Health: "If sin, sickness, and death are as real as Life, Truth, and Love, then they must all be from the same source; God must be their author. Now Jesus came to destroy sin, sickness, and death; yet the Scriptures aver, 'I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.' Is it possible, then, to believe that the evils which Jesus lived to destroy are real or the offspring of the divine will?" Indeed, Christian Science dispels the illusive claim that the divine will is ever aught but good; and thereby one of the shackles of fear which have fettered humanity is sundered.

After our eyes have been opened to the truth that whatever does not express the peace and joy, the harmony and health, the power and perfection of divine Principle, Love, is not in accord with God's will, we find ample support of the fact in the Scriptures. We find there statements and promises, which before we did not regard as practical and provable. The Bible plainly states that God will be a refuge for those who are in distress; that God will enlighten our darkness; that God will give strength and peace; that God will defend and deliver those who trust in Him; that God will redeem us "from the power of the grave." The history of Christianity, culminating in the discovery, demonstration, and establishment of Christian Science, furnishes convincing verification for all these encouraging Scriptural promises.

Furthermore, God's revelation of Himself as universal divine Love, as the one ever-operative, all-governing divine Principle, finding unceasing expression through the law of harmony and justice, as the sole Father and Mother of man and the universe—this revelation carries with it the assurance that God's good will and His blessings are available to all men. This can be proved by any honest and humble seeker for Truth who will study the Bible together with Science and Health, and will obey the clearly stated rules for spiritually right thinking and living found therein. And great is the joy, and unwavering are the peace and confidence, of him who learns and proves that God's will for His children is unvarying and impartial good. For him the blighting and blinding belief that evil is permitted by God, or is expressive of the divine will, is seen to be baseless and powerless; and thereby God is glorified and men are blessed.

[Below will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Wola Boża

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

SKUTKIEM orzeczenia życzliwych a sumiennych lekarzy, do których udał się o pomoc jeden z członków pewnej rodziny, w całej rodzinie odczuwało się przygnębienie i smutek, lekarze bowiem orzekli, że stan chorego jest beznadziejny. Wtedy to pastor kościoła, którego wyznawcami byli członkowie tej rodziny, usiłując ulżyc ich smutkowi radził im zdać się na niezbadaną wolę Bożą i na niezbadane zamierzenia Boże.

Jako do ostatecznego środka zwrócono się do Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej pomimo to, że uprzednio skutkiem uprzedzenia odrzucono ją, chociaż przyjaciele świadczyli o jej uzdrawiającej mocy. Studjując otrzymany podręcznik Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.), dzieło Mary Baker Eddy, rychło zrozumieli, że wcale nie należało im ze smutkiem zdawać się na wolę Bożą lecz radosnie i ufnie się modlić: „Bądź wola twoja jako w niebie tak i na ziemi." Jako oczywistość, że zamierzenia i wola Boża są dobre było przywrócenie zdrowia i użyteczności temu zdawałoby się beznadziejnie choremu.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska naucza, że Bóg jest dobry, przeto wola Boża też jest niezmienie dobra, jest jako światłość jaśniejąca w świecie myśli, który przesłaniały chmury błędnych przypuszczeń i argumentów o naturze Bożej. Ludzie chętnie przyjmują za prawdziwe świadectwo materjalnego zmysłu; ponadto nauczono ich wnioskowania indukcyjnego z przesłanki, że człowiek jest takim, za jakiego uważa go świadectwo materjalnego zmysłu. Wprowadziło to ich w błąd i uwierzyli w Boga na podobienstwo natury ludzkiej. Skutkiem takiego mylnego kierunku myśli ludzkość uwierzyła, ze zło—grzech i choroba, njezgoda i śmierć—jest dopuszczeniem Bożym, a więc jest zgodne z wolą boską. Rzecz jasna, że podobnej teorji, która pogrąża ludzkość w ciemność i nieszczęście, należy przeciwdziałać i zbijać ją, ażeby ludzie poznali Boga tak, jak znał Go Jezus Chrystus.

Mistrz Chrześcijanizmu mówił, że przyszedł czynić wolę Ojca, a jego miłujące i wyzwalające służenie uwydatniło i udowodniło naukę jego, że Bóg w Swej naturze, zamierzeniu i wyrazie jest dobry. W Science and Health Mrs. Eddy również powiada: „Jeżeli grzech, choroba i śmierć są tak rzeczywiste jak Życie, Prawda i Miłość, to one wszystkie powinny pochodzić z tego samego źródła; Bóg winien być ich twórcą. Otóż Jezus przyszedł unicestwić grzech, chorobę i śmierć; jednak Pismo Św. upewnia: ‚Przyszedłem nie rozwiązać, ale wypełnić.' Czyż więc rzeczą jest godną wiary, aby zło, dla którego zagłady Jezus żył, było rzeczywiste albo było tworem woli boskiej?" (str. 474). Rzeczywiście Wiedza Chrześcijańska rozprasza złudne uroszczenie, że wola boska kiedykolwiek może być czymś innym niż dobrem, a to kruszy kajdany strachu, które okuwają ludzkość.

Kiedy oczy nasze postrzegają prawdę, że to, co nie wyraża pokoju i radości, harmonji i zdrowia, mocy Zasady boskiej, Miłości, oraz doskonałości tej Zasady, nie jest zgodne z wolą Bożą, wtedy w Piśmie Św. znajdujemy wystarczające potwierdzenie tej prawdy; znajdujemy wyjaśnienia i obietnice, które przedtem nie były dla nas ani praktyczne, ani dowodne. Biblja dobitnie wyjaśnia, że Bóg będzie naszą ucieczką w nieszczęściu, że oświeci naszą ciemność, użyczy nam siły i pokoju, obroni i wyzwoli tych, co w Nim ufają, i że Bóg wybawi nas „z mocy grobu." Historia Chrześcijaństwa, którego szczytem jest odkrycie, demonstracja i ustanowienie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, dostarcza przekonywającego sprawdzianu wszystkich obietnic Pisma Św., napawających nas otuchą.

Ponadto Bóg objawił się jako powszechna Miłość boska, jedyna zawsze działająca a wszystkim rządząca Zasada boska, której nieustannym wyrażeniem jest prawo harmonji i sprawiedliwości, jako jedyny Ojciec i Matka człowieka i wszechświata. Objawienie to przychodzi wraz z zapewnieniem, że dobra wola Boża jak i Boże błogosławieństwa są wszystkim dostępne. Każdy uczciwie i z pokorą szukający Prawdy a chcący studiować Biblję jednocześnie z podręcznikiem Science and Health i być posłusznym znajdującym się w nich wyraźnie wyłożonym regułom prawidłowego duchowego myślenia i życia może to dowieść. Wielka jest radość i niezachwiany pokój i ufność tych, kto poznaje i dowodzi, że wola Boża względem Bożych dzieci jest niezmienna i bezstronnie dobra; ci ujrzą, że zgubne i zaślepiające wierzenie, iż zło jest dopuszczeniem Bożym czyli wyrażeniem woli boskiej, nie ma podstawy i mocy; stąd wypływa, że Bóg jest uwielbiony a ludzie ubogosławieni.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Giant Pitching Outstanding In National League

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pitching, the heart of any major-league baseball club, is once again keeping the New York Giants in the thick of the National League pennant race. Although ignored in the pre-season pennant picking by many of the scribes, the current league titleholders are displaying a mound effectiveness that will bring another World Series to the Polo Grounds if continued.

The Giants have played six games to date and won four of them. They have beaten the Dodgers and Bees twice each, and lost once to both clubs. And during those ngagements, Bill Terry's pitchers have failed to go the route only once. Hal Schumacher, Slick Castleman, Carl Hubbell, Fred Fitzsimmons and young Cliff Melton have worked nine full innings each, but Melton, a rookie left-hander, had the misfortune of dropping a close decision to Guy Bush of Boston.

Melton Fanned 13

Melton, however, yielded only six hits in facing the Bees, and deserved a better fate. He fanned 13, which is a high figure for the season to date. He looks like one of the mound "finds" of the year.

Yesterday the New Yorkers climbed into third place in the standing when Fitzsimmons blanked the Dodgers, 9 to 0. "Fritz" gave up only five hits and walked only one. It was his first start of the campaign and it must have been particularly pleasing to Terry. While checking the Brooklyn bats, the veteran right-hander contributed three hits, including a home run and a double, to the Giants' attack. Burgess Whitehead hit two homers and a single, driving in five runs.

The Cardinals, probably the Giants' leading rivals in the flag battle, retained first place yesterday by beating the Cincinnati Reds, 6 to 1. Lon Warneke, formerly of the Cubs, pitched and won his second game of the year. The Red Birds made just five hits, but left only one man stranded on the bases. Cincinnati had 10 men left.

The combined hitting of Tony Cuccinello and pitching of Guy Bush enabled the Bees to score over the Phillies, 6 to 4, in 11 innings. Bush worked the last four innings, yielding only two safeties, and gets credit for his second triumph. He had previously beaten the Giants.

Cuccinello Homers

Cuccinello made five straight hits for the Bees and his fifth was a towering home run in the eleventh inning with Rabbit Warstler on base. The Italian second baseman drove in three of the six runs.

The Yankees captured their fifth successive American League contest yesterday, beating the Senators, 4 to 2, with Monte Pearson on the mound. Despite their apparent lack of extra-base power—they have hit exactly one four-bagger in six games—the Yanks keep right on winning. Pearson scattered six Washington hits and outpitched Monte Weaver who had defeated the Yanks on opening day.

Cleveland jumped up into second position yesterday when Earl Whitehill, the lefthander, held Detroit to three runs, while his mates were piling up 12. Averill, Lary and Pytlak were the big offensive guns of the winners. Averill and Lary each batted in three runs, and Pytlak scored four times. The trio accounted for nine hits between them.

The White Sox turned a 19-hit attack on the Browns yesterday and won by 12 to 0. Three triples and a double figured in the scoring. Luke Sewell, who caught Monte Stratton, the winning pitcher, had a perfect day at bat—four out of four. Rosenthal, young outfielder, hit a pair of triples and a single.

Hafey Joins Reds May 8

CINCINNATI, April 30 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds' hopes of landing in the National League first division received a boost yesterday with Vice-President Warren C. Giles' announcement that Chick Hafey, 1931 National League batting champion, would rejoin the team May 8 at Philadelphia. Hafey has been on the voluntary retired list since early in the 1935 season when he batted .339 for the Reds over a two-month period.

Good Prospect

Capt. Bucky Jacobs
University of Richmond

Bucky Jacobs Pitches Two No-Hit Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 30—With two no-hit games to his credit this season, Bucky Jacobs, captain of the University of Richmond varsity baseball team, appears to be in line for a trial with some major league baseball club after he graduates this coming June.

Not only has he twice reached baseball's peak of pitching perfection, but the little fellow has never lost a game in three years of varsity pitching. He has 17 victories to his credit.

That doesn't mean that Jacobs always has been the star. For two seasons, he played second-fiddle while Herb Hash, now the property of the Boston Red Sox, won games and laurels with his steaming fast ball.

Jacobs, used only four times as a sophomore, won four games. Last year he took his turn on the mound and won six games. Already he has won seven this season, and his friends say the end is not yet in sight.

Big league scouts are looking Jacobs over with more than passing interest. When he's "right" he not only has amazing speed for his size—he weighs only 150 pounds and is a shade under 5ft. 11in. tall—but he shows an effective curve and nas fine control. Furthermore, as his coach, Mac Pitt, expresses it, Bucky knows what it is all about.

Both of Bucky's no-hit games were achieved with no suggestion or possibility of help from a friendly scorer. In the Virginia Tech game which Richmond won, 1 to 0, the only Tech man to reach first base was Mel Henry, who twice was hit in the ribs by pitched balls.

In the Hampden-Sydney game the other day which Richmond won, 4 to 0, the only Tiger batsman to get to first base was walked in the seventh inning.

He finishes his schooling in June and if a big-league offer comes along, he probably will accept it.

College Tennis Results

Brooklyn 6, Drew 2.
L. I. U. 8, Newark 1.
Tulane 6, W. Mich. S. T. 3.
Wesleyan 5, Bowdoin 4.

Navy Oarsmen Look Forward To Regatta Season

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 30 (AP)—With one impressive victory already to their credit, the Naval Academy oarsmen today were looking forward to tomorrow's regatta with Princeton and Syracuse on Lake Carnegie at Princeton, N. J.

That the Navy eights had enjoyed more pre-season rowing than at any time since 1931 was only too obvious in the manner of their decisive defeat of Columbia here last week end. The Middies, under Coach S. C. (Buck) Walsh, had been on the water almost daily through February and March, and had been given time trials since the middle of March.

Three Veterans

Of course, time trials here on the Severn are not a true indication of a crew's ability. That is due to the tides, therefore Walsh is eager to see how his charges fare against Princeton, nosed out last Saturday by Harvard and Syracuse.

Walsh and his new assistant, Ensign John M. McMahon of the class of 1931, have only three veterans handling varsity slides this season. Rowing at No. 6 is Capt. A. B. Yeates; at No. 5 is George Whiteside, and G. C. Bullard is holding down No. 3.

Vincent E. Schumacher, returning junior varsity veteran, was promoted to varsity stroke against Columbia. His transfer to the first-string boat leaves F. W. Brown, at No. 4, the only 1936 regular in the jayvee shell.

The outstanding newcomer in the varsity boat is F. W. Kittler, sophomore, at No. 4. According to Walsh, this third classman, who weighs an even 180 pounds, rowed in his first race against Columbia and, until then, never had seen a crew race.

Heaviest men in the varsity eight are Yeates, at 185, and Whiteside, at 187 pounds. The lightest are H. G. Schultz Jr., bow, and J. L. Erickson, at No. 2, who scale 171 each.

New Opposition

Navy, which is planning to send a crew to Poughkeepsie, is facing almost entirely new crews this year, now that Columbia has been disposed of. The Lions boated the same eight which whipped the Middies here at the opening of the 1936 season.

The varsity boating, which averages 177½ pounds, as it was for the Columbia race:

Bow, H. G. Schultz Jr.; No. 2, J. L. Erickson; No. 3, O. C. Bullard; No. 4, F. W. Kittler; No. 5, George Whiteside; No. 6, A. B. Yeates (Capt.); No. 7, L. P. Spear; stroke, Vincent Schumacher; coxswain, Henry Rowe. The schedule:

May 1, at Princeton—Princeton and Syracuse (Varsity and J. V.); 8, at Annapolis—Cornell (Varsity, J. V. and Plebes); 29, at Philadelphia—Adams Cup, Harvard and Pennsylvania (Varsity).

League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Walker, Tigers, Ferrell, Red Sox, .600.

Runs—Lary, Indians, 10; Walker, Tigers; Pytlak, Indians, and Walker and Rosenthal, White Sox, 7.

Runs Batted In—Averill, Indians, 10; Bonura, White Sox, 9.

Hits—Walker, Tigers, 15; Lary, Indians, 13.

Doubles—Bell, Browns, and Lary, Indians, 5.

Triples—Stone and Travis, Senators, and Rosenthal, White Sox, 2.

Home Runs—Johnson, Athletics, 3; Walker, Tigers, 2.

Stolen Bases—Pytlak, Indians, 3; Lary, Indians; Appling, White Sox, and Werber, Athletics, 2.

Pitching—Stratton, White Sox; Williams, Athletics; Lawson, Tigers, 2-0.

National League

Batting—Medwick, Cardinals, .500; P. Waner, Pirates, .478.

Runs—Bordagaray, Cardinals, 9; Medwick, Cardinals, 8.

Runs Batted In—Mize, Cardinals, 8; J. Martin and Medwick, Cardinals, 7 each.

Hits—Medwick, Cardinals, 15; Arnovich, Phillies, 13.

Doubles—Medwick, Cardinals, 6; Arnovich, Phillies, 5.

Triples—17 tied with one each.

Home Runs—Ott and Whitehead, Giants, 2.

Stolen Bases—J. Martin, Cardinals, 4; Browne, Phillies, and T. Moore and Bordagaray, Cardinals, 2.

Pitching—J. Dean and Lon Warneke, Cardinals, 2-0.

Home Run Standings

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Whitehead, Giants	2
Fitzsimmons, Giants	1
Cuccinello, Bees	1
Lewis, Senators	1
York, Tigers	1
Trosky, Indians	1

The Leaders

R. Johnson, Athletics	3
Walker, Tigers	2
Ott, Giants	2
Whitehead, Giants	2

League Totals

National	19
American	18
Total	37

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C
San Diego	17	10	.630
Sacramento	16	11	.593
San Francisco	14	10	.583
Seattle	15	11	.577
Los Angeles	14	12	.538
Portland	9	15	.375
Oakland	10	17	.370
Missions	9	18	.333

Results April 29

Sacramento 8, Missions 6.
Portland 7, San Francisco 3.
Seattle 2, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 8, San Diego 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C
New York	5	1	.833
Cleveland	4	2	.667
Detroit	3	2	.600
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Boston	2	2	.500
Chicago	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	5	.286
Washington	1	6	.143

Results April 29

New York 4, Washington 2.
Cleveland 12, Detroit 3.
Chicago 12, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia at Boston, postponed.

Cornell's Champion . . . —By Pap'

HAM
-HUCKER-
CORNELL'S
NATIONAL A.A.U. 200-METER LOW HURDLES CHAMPION
HE WON THE 440 HURDLES AT THE PENN RELAYS
HUCKER IS A 48-SECOND QUARTER-MILER AS WELL AS JUST ABOUT THE BEST LOW HURDLER IN THE COUNTRY
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

ABC Tourney Set Down in Records As Biggest Ever

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—While the waning American Bowling Congress tournament will go down in the records as the biggest from a scoring standpoint of any in the 37-year history of the organization, the totals in the team event in Peoria, Ill., in 1927 were comparatively larger.

A total of 4017 teams will have competed when finis is written to the tourney, Thursday, while only 1452 teams rolled at Peoria 10 years ago. In that tournament 10 teams bowled over the 3000 mark and the world's record was set when another, Tea Shops of Milwaukee, scored 3199. Nine teams have beaten the 3000 figure this year, while two teams, another record, have beaten the 3100 mark.

Totals in the minor events, particularly in the doubles and all-events classes, are higher than in any preceding year.

Eight teams have gone over the 1300 total in the twin event. Twelve men have bettered the 700 figure in the singles and 10 scores of better than 1932 have been hung up in the all-event division, including a record 2070 by Max Stein of Belleville, Ill.

The first 10 in each division remained unchanged after yesterday's bowlers. Joe Ambroselli of Newark, N. J., had the best score of the day. He bowled games of 222—246—236 for a 704 total in the singles and moved into 11th place in the division.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

In a general revision of the batting standings, Ducky Medwick, St. Louis Cardinals' clouting Gas House Gangster, took over the National League leadership in baseball's Big Six yesterday and the third place position in each loop went to a newcomer.

Medwick collected two hits in four trips to the plate to maintain his .500 average, while Paul Waner of the Pirates managed on'y one hit in four chances to fall to second place, with a drop of 48 points to .478. Gerry Walker of the Tigers continued to set the pace with a .682 average, getting two hits in four times up. Luke Sewell, White Sox catcher, hit four-for-four to boost his average 125 points to .500 for third place in the American League, and Pinky Whitney of the Phils, with three-for-five, went into third place in the National with .467.

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

Player	Club	G	AB.	R	H	Pct.
G. Walker, Tigers		5	22	7	15	.682
R. Ferrell, Red Sox		4	15	2	9	.600
Sewell, White Sox		6	20	3	10	.500
Medwick, Cardinals		7	30	8	15	.500
P. Waner, Pirates		6	23	7	11	.478
Whitney, Phillies		5	15	2	7	.467

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	6	1	.857
Pittsburgh	5	1	.833
New York	4	2	.667
Philadelphia	4	3	.571
Brooklyn	3	4	.429
Boston	3	5	.375
Cincinnati	1	5	.167
Chicago	1	6	.143

Results April 29

Boston 6, Philadelphia 4 (11 innings).
New York 9, Brooklyn 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 5 (13 innings).
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Toronto	7	0	1.000
Newark	6	1	.833
Buffalo	2	2	.500
Jersey City	2	3	.400
Syracuse	2	3	.400
Montreal	2	4	.333
Rochester	1	4	.200
Baltimore	0	5	.000

Results April 29

Newark 2, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 2, Baltimore 1.
Toronto 7, Jersey City 4.
Syracuse 4, Rochester 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	7	3	.700
Minneapolis	6	4	.600
Louisville	5	4	.556
Indianapolis	5	5	.500
Toledo	5	6	.455
Columbus	4	5	.444
St. Paul	3	4	.429
Kansas City	2	6	.250

Results April 29

Toledo 9, Columbus 1.
All others postponed (rain).

College Golf Results

Bowdoin 6, Williams 0.
St. George A. A. 4, N. Y. U. 2.
St. John's 5½, Fordham 3½.

Grant and Sabin Tennis Winners In Southern Play

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 30 (AP)—"Bitsy" Grant of Atlanta and Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., disposed of quarterfinal opponents with ease yesterday in the annual Hot Springs tennis tournament.

The Atlanta mite trimmed Herbert Bowman, 6—2, 6—2, while Sabin was defeating Horace Orser, Perrysburg, Ohio, 6—1, 6—3.

J. Gilbert Hall, North-South champion, advanced to the semifinals with a 6—1, 1—6, 6—3 victory over Martin Buxby, and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeated David Jones, 9—7, 6—2.

Grant and Sabin also reached the semifinals in the men's doubles, defeating Landon Buchanan and P. N. Jones, 6—2, 6—1. Herbert Bowman and Gilbert Hunt, Washington, defeated Robert Decker and Fred Baggs, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; Hall and Jones defeated Edward De Gray and Mace Gwyer, 6—3, 6—4, and Buxby and Cooke defeated M. Reese and C. Spaulding, 6—3, 6—3, in other quarterfinals.

Eunice Dean, of San Antonio, Texas, and Florence Le Boutellier, of Westbury, L. I., won their women's singles semifinals for the right to meet for the title in their division. Miss Dean defeated Mary Cootes, of Alexandria, Va., 2—6, 6—3, 6—2, and Miss Le Boutellier won from Barbara Nields, of Chicago, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Dean and Miss Cootes teamed up to defeat Miss Nields and Alice Burrage, of Boston, in a women's doubles semifinal, 7—5, 8—6.

In the mixed doubles quarterfinals, Miss Burrage and De Gray defeated Mrs. Robert Hasler, of Palm Beach, and David Jones, of New York, 6—2, 6—4; and Miss Le Boutellier and Cooke defeated Ellen Bates, of St. Louis, and Hunt, 6—3, 6—4.

Decker and Baggs advanced to the semifinals in the men's doubles with a 6—4, 6—2 win over Armand Bruneau, of Brooklyn, and Orser.

Ray Millard Accorded National Recognition

Raymond E. (Ray) Millard, head coach of swimming and squash racquets at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., has been accorded national recognition by being appointed research secretary on competitive swimming by the National Y. M. C. A. Aquatic Committee, it was announced today by Robert E. Laveaga, director of recreation and health at the Huntington Avenue "Y."

Millard, who has taught hundreds of men and boys to swim and who has turned out many championship swimming teams at the "Y" during the past eight years, is scheduled to attend the 1937 National Y. M. C. A. Aquatic Conference, to be held in Chicago, May 9 to 12. He will deliver a report on officiating standards and the status of competitive swimming among the Y. M. C. A.'s.

Anita Lizana Advances

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., April 30 (AP)—Anita Lizana of Chile, gained a 6—4, 6—2 victory today over Dorothy Round, the English star, in the semifinal round of the British hard court tennis championships. In the final match the Chilean girl will meet Peggy Scriven. The latter defeated Mary Hardwick, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, in the other semifinal.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Germany defeated Spain 4—1 in Davis Cup play. Horton Smith topped golf pros in winter earnings with $7048.

Three Years Ago

Jack Torrance set world shot put record of 55ft. 1½in. at Drake relays. Wes Ferrell, former Cleveland pitching ace, automatically suspended for remaining holdout.

Five Years Ago

St. Louis Browns traded Ralph Kress to White Sox for Irving Hadley and Bruce Campbell.

Athletes Receive Winter Awards At Military Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 30—Athletic insignia in seven winter sports have just been awarded to 121 athletes at the United States Military Academy.

The major sports "A" was awarded to six members of the basketball team, and Clarence R. Bess of the boxing team, who won the 115-pound championship in the Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Tournament. The minor sports "A" was awarded to eight members of the swimming team three members of the polo team; 10 members of the hockey team, 12 members of the fencing team, and seven members of the gymnastic team.

Academy monograms were awarded to 14 Cadets, while 48 plebes received class numerals. Seven manager's insignia were also warded.

The major and minor "A" awards are:

Major "A's"
Basketball

Charles R. Meyer, James T. Craig, Harris S. Rogner, Walter E. Brinker, John S. Samuel and Henry R. Sullivan Jr.

Boxing

Clarence R. Bess.

Minor "A's"
Swimming

Stanley W. Connelly, Kelley B. Lemmon Jr., William B. Strandberg, Charles B. Westover, John E. Beier, Robert J. Clark, Robert W. Crandall and Robert M. Williams.

Polo

Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, Arthur H. Wilson and William W. West.

Hockey

James S. Barko, John P. Connor, James H. Drum, John B R. Hines, Charles L. Register, Maxwell A. Tincher, William H. Blanchard, William A. Sussmann, Richard D. Curtin and William J. McCaffrey.

Fencing

William K. Horrigan, Philip G. Lauman Jr., William H. Lewis, Arthur W. Oberbeck, Nicholas H. Chavasse, William H. Corbett, Frank M. Izenour, William B. Kieffer, Morris F. Taber, Donald W. Thackeray, Harry W. O. Kinnard Jr. and Salvatore E. Manzo.

Boxing

Battle M. Barksdale, Lukas E. Hoska Jr., Bertram C. Harrison, James H. Isbell, James R. Luper, Robert L. Coughlin, Richard W. Negley and Thomas J. B. Shanley.

Gymnastics

Monte J. Hickok Jr., Don R. Ostrander, Roland B. Anderson, John C. Damon, Allen D. Hulse, Charles L. Jackson and Robert C. Sears.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Freddy Fitzsimmons and Burgess Whitehead, Giants—Former pitched five-hit ball and hit homer; Whitehead clouted two homers in 9-0 win over Dodgers.

Tony Cuccinello, Bees—Hit five-for-five, including homer with one on for winning runs, as Phils went down, 6-4.

Earl Whitehill, Indians—Limited Tigers to seven hits and struck out five in 12-3 win.

Monte Pearson, Yankees—Fanned seven and pitched six-hit ball in 4-2 win over Senators.

Johnny Dickshot, Pirates—Two singles drove in two runs, in 6-5 win over Cubs.

Monte Stratton, White Sox—Blanked Browns with eight hits for 12-0 victory.

Lon Warneke, Cardinals—His eight-hit pitching beat Reds 6-1.

Leading Milers to Meet

PRINCETON, N. J., April 30 (AP)—Three of the country's fastest milers—Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani and Gene Venzke—will comepte in the special mile run at the Princeton fourth annual invitation track meet, June 19. Announcement of their acceptances was made by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics.

Sloop Yankee at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., April 30 (AP)—The sloop Yankee arrived here about 9 o'clock last night and anchored in Brenton's Cove. She came here from Vineyard Haven under sail and was the first of the cup defenders to arrive on the site of the races for the defense of the America's Cup.

College Baseball Results

Albright 13, Muhlenberg 0.
Amherst 6, Bowdoin 3.
Drexel Tech 5, Swarthmore 1.
E. Stroudsburg T. 1, Cortland T. 0.
L. I. U. 13, Middlebury 0.
Panzer 3, Wagner 2.
Syracuse 5, Dartmouth 4.
Villanova 13, Colgate 7.
W. Mich. S. T. 11, Mich. State 3.
Williams 3, Colby 1.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—If all the sporting trophies of the world could be placed on show in one vast hall, and you were invited to be a judge and award the Blue Riband to the one that means most to the greatest number of people, which would you choose?

That, of course, is only a polite way of asking, Which would I choose? And the answer, given after a long pause in front of the Davis Cup for international lawn tennis, is "The Football Association Challenge Cup." "T'Coop," as they say in the North of England, where this piece of magnetic silverware spends most of its time.

The pot stands for "the" day in each British season, Cup Final Day. The appeal of this occasion is felt even abroad and the soccer fans of many nations turn their attention with special interest to the country which gave them the game they all like and play so well.

In Britain itself, enthusiasm for the great event—on Saturday, May 1, this year—is so great that application lists for tickets closed long before the identity of the two competing teams is known.

Admission by Ticket

Admission by ticket only has been the rule since an unforgettable occurrence in 1923, when the Wembley Stadium, built to accommodate about 98,000 spectators, was used for the first time and something like a quarter of a million eager fans tried to get into it. Now, for every fortunate person who obtains a ticket, hundreds of folk apply without success and thousands more have been so frequently disappointed that they do not even bother to apply any more.

To provide you with a concrete notion of the interest that the British public has in Cup-ties, I have (with much buzzing and many dabs with the pencil point) added up the attendances at such matches last season, starting with Round 3, where the last of the clubs exempted from participation in early rounds join in the fray.

Here are the figures:

Round	Spectators
Three	895,368
Four	562,257
Five	354,221
Six	140,866
Semi-finals (2)	114,779
Final	93,384
Grand total	2,160,875

When the Cup was first put up for competition in 1871—15 clubs entered for the inaugural tournament—organized soccer was merely a British peculiarity. Now the football is kicked along all the lines of longitude and latitude and a British traveler abroad, as I can assure you from personal experience, never need lose touch with the soccer situation back home. Because the English League results and standings are "hot" international news.

Once when I was staying at a village in Poland, I became very friendly with a young gentleman, at work on the railway, whose English vocabulary began and ended with "Aston Villa—very good." When he had said that and added a few remarks which sounded to me like firewood being shaken up in a box, we used to kick an imaginary football, shake hands, and go our respective ways. Such, my friends, is the international brotherhood of sport.

Hundreds of Clubs

Today hundreds of clubs, amateur and professional, big and small, set off each season on the trail that leads to Wembley. And most of the unpaid sides congratulate themselves, with abundant reason, if they reach the third round proper. For at that stage the giants of the league enter the arena. The last occasion on which an amateur side was represented in the final was in 1885, when for the second year in succession, Queen's Park, of Glasgow (the only amateur team in big league soccer today) lost to Blackburn Rovers in the deciding match of the tournament.

The celebrated Corinthians, as a tribute to their glorious past, when they were facile princeps among amateur clubs, used to be exempted from the competition until Round Three; but now they have to start two rounds before that. They customarily make their entrance and their exit in the same match.

Magnetic Silver

In its early days the cup was mainly the concern of metropolitan amateur clubs, for the good and sufficient reason that professionalism had not been legalized. The Wanderers, who were to the game then more or less what the Corinthians became later, actually won the trophy three times in succession—in 1876, 1877 and 1878. They handed it back to the association as a perpetual challenge prize, never to be won outright.

"Cup Out in 1895"

In 1895, however, the cup was won outright—by a light-fingered gentleman who abstracted it from a Birmingham shop window, where it was on exhibition, following an Aston Villa victory in the final. A new pot was donated to take its place and this was presented in 1910 to Lord Kinnaird, in recognition of 21 years' valuable service to the game. A third trophy—the one now in use—was then made by a Bradford firm of silversmiths, and as if to commemorate the fact appropriately, Bradford City was the first club's name to be engraved on it.

Since soccer was resumed after the World War, the superiority of the North and Midland clubs as "Cup-fighters" has been proven beyond argument. Cardiff City took the trophy to Wales for the first time in 1926-27, Tottenham Hotspur (London) won in 1921, and The Arsenal (London) did so in 1930 and 1936. That is the full extent of the South's success in the last 18 years.

Preston's Fine Record

The history of the Cup is, of course, packed with footballing epics. And from them I propose to select just one item—Preston North End's feat of winning the trophy without having a single goal scored against it and capturing the League title without losing a single match. That was in 1888-89. It is a safe prophecy that this feat will never be equaled.

The only other club that has won the Cup and League tournament in the same season is Aston Villa, which did so in 1896-97. The "Villans," with Blackburn Rovers, hold the record for repeated victories in the Cup—six.

Cup-tie football is the most exacting form of the game. In the protracted League competition, you can strike a losing vein and afterward make a "come back." But in Cup-ties,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"You've got to be right there on the day."

Marathon Winner Gets Permanent Position

VERDUN, Que., April 30 (AP)—Walter Young, the unemployed Verdun carpenter's apprentice who ran to fame in the Boston A. A. marathon a week ago, is now a permanent member of the Verdun police and fire department.

Mayor Herve Ferland of Verdun, a Montreal suburb, said the City Council had been determined from the start to give Young his chance. The city sent Young to Boston.

No ordinary cop will Walter be. The youthful runner will supervise the city's playgrounds and will be ambassador-at-large for the city.

"We are already thinking of sending Young to Australia for next year's British Empire games," said Ferland. "He will officially represent the municipality at other races.

"We sought to place Young on the map and he, in turn, will place Verdun on the map."

Where to Dine

LUNENBERG, MASS

BUTTERCUP HILL TEA ROOM
Now Open
LUNCHEON
TEA DINNER
Featuring My Unusual Food Specialties
Mrs. Emerson W. Baker, Owner
TEL. 129 ROUTE 2
LUNENBURG, MASS.

BOSTON

OLA Kaffehus Norwegian Restaurant
Luncheons—Dinners
Try our Smörgasbord
14 Carver St. Dev 6816

SALEM WILLOWS, MASS.

EBSEN'S
Serving their Famous Dinner for the 52nd year.
STEAK, LOBSTER and CHICKEN DINNERS
PHONE SALEM 2012

HINGHAM, MASS.

The Black Horse
A. D. 1690
Charming New England Atmosphere
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
Guests Accommodated
GIFT SHOP in the GARDEN
Routes 3A and 128 Hing. 1161

WELLESLEY SQ., MASS.

Seiler's Inc. Restaurant
Wellesley Square
Where you'll meet your friends

NEWTON CENTER

PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. Cen. New. 2139
Open Sundays

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

THE WHITE GULL
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A La Carte Service
67 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.
Tel. 1148-M

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN—6 DAYS
TWICE DAILY Beginning MON. AFT'N MAY 3
Performances 2 & 8—Doors Open 1 & 7
RINGLING BROS and BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
ALL NEW THIS YEAR—10,000 MARVELS including Sublime New Spectacle INDIA
Robt. Wadlow, The ALTON GIANT, TALLEST MAN WHO EVER LIVED
COL. TIM McCOY & New Rough Riders & Indians
Tickets Admitting to everything Including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3.00, Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c Incl. Tax
TICKETS NOW at Garden and Filene's

SHUBERT
2:30 Daily 8:30 HAN. 4520
Mats. 50c and 77c
$1.00
Eves. 50c, 77c, $1
$1.50 (Plus Tax)
All Seats Reserved Always Good Seats
50c and 77c (Plus Tax)
FRANK CAPRA'S Production LOST HORIZON Starring RONALD COLMAN

PLYMOUTH - Tonight 8:30
"BROTHER RAT" A RAT-A-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER!
MAT. TOM'W
Ma-ge Brown, Florence Sundstrom
Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne
Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Eves. 55c to $2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65. Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20. Tax inc.

Colonial Theatre 100 Boylston St. Phone Dev. 7605
LAST TWO WEEKS—Eves. 8:15, Mats. 2:15
Seats for all performances now at box office
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. of LONDON GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Tonight "PRINCESS IDA"
Tomorrow Mat., "The Gondoliers." Eve. "The Yeomen of the Guard." Mon. Eve., May 3rd, "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance." Tues. Eve., May 4th, "Princess Ida." Wed. Mat., May 5th, "Iolanthe." Wed. Eve., May 5th, "Patience." Thurs. Eve., May 6th, "The Gondoliers." Fri. Eve., May 7th, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Sat. Mat. and Eve., May 8th, "The Mikado."
Prices: Eves., $1.10 to $2.30. Sat. Mats., $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. Mat., 83c to $2.20.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Loretta Young—Tyrone Power
"LOVE IS NEWS"
"THE SOLDIER AND THE LADY"
Adapted from "Michael Strogoff," by Jules Verne
Next Monday and Tuesday
Katharine Hepburn, "QUALITY STREET"
"When's Your Birthday?"
KIRkland 4580 Harvard Square

UPTOWN
Huntington-Massachusetts Aves
All Seats 35c
Saturday—9:00 to 12:15 Only
"MERRY MOVIES"

Business and Industry

Earnings of Large Corporations Establish New Recovery High

Commerce and Finance

Banker Discerns Inflation Threat In Nation's Debt

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Henry R. Kinsey, elected today president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks added his voice to those who have recently warned of threats of inflation.

"We are well along the road toward abundance and the open door to saving and a balanced economic life is at hand," he told the final session of the association's annual conference.

"With all of these favorable influences at work, we should not forget that it is impossible to run our Government on credit forever," he said.

Stating government debt is the greatest in history and organized minorities are urging the expenditure of immense sums, he continued:

Ultimately the people of the United States must pay for national expenditures and we cannot shut our eyes to the truth that the growing debt and the unbalanced budget contain definite threats of inflation."

Mr. Kinsey is president of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Utility Outlook Bright

C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, said the outlook for the utility industry "never was brighter" except for the "threat" from the Federal Government.

There is a race between inflation and sales effort and "lately inflation has been catching up," he said.

Kellogg, who is also chairman of the Engineers Public Service Company, added, "mounting costs are not encouraging for stockholders."

On the other hand, the gathering was told by Robert E. Healy, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission that, "the commission sees nothing in the holding company act looking or working toward the nationalization or destruction of the industry."

As president of the Savings Banks Association of New York from 1931 to 1935, he played an important part in framing and directing legislation strengthening the position of mutual institutions.

A. George Gilman, chairman of the committee on mortgages of the National Association, said real estate continues one of the soundest investments.

Mr. Gilman, who is president of the Malden (Mass.) Savings Bank, said: "If wealth is to be preserved in the present form, it is evident that that invested in realty probably will stand up against adverse influences as well as if not better than other available forms of investment.

"It is the belief of the committee that wealth is accumulating as a result of the purchase of farsighted individuals of certain types of realty now available at what would appear to be prices below intrinsic values, he added.

Encroachment of the Government in the mortgage lending field, especially in those sections served by mutual savings banks, is "wholly unwarranted under today's conditions," he said.

Freight Loadings Up 14.3 Per Cent Over 1936 Period

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 761,182 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was an increase of 9854 cars, or 1.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 95,233, or 14.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 202,246, or 36.2 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

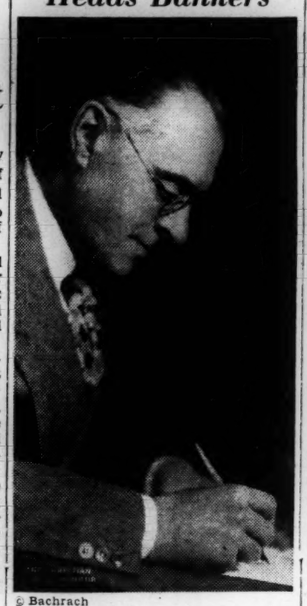
	This week	Increase—Last week	Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	327,152	‡5,818	44,061
Merchandise-carload	169,829	‡3,359	9,026
Coal	119,465	‡17	‡4,608
Grain and grain prod.	28,217	‡1,366	‡4,887
Livestock	14,754	1,679	722
Forest products	37,015	483	4,810
Ore	54,698	18,778	43,598
Coke	10,054	‡526	2,513

‡Decrease.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTORS
INC.
An Investment Company
Sponsors
E. A. PIERCE & CO.
New York
National Distributors
MACKUBIN, LEGG & CO.
Baltimore
Prospectus or names of local dealers upon request to National Distributors

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS
Certified Public Accountants
TAX CONSULTANTS
551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4511
NEW YORK
Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

Heads Bankers



© Bachrach

Henry R. Kinsey
President of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., Newly Elected Head of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks

Balanced Budget Is Greatest Need, Says Boston Bank

"The recent message of President Roosevelt to Congress in which he stated that 'we should achieve a balance of actual income and outgo for the fiscal year 1938,' should not only have the whole-hearted approval of all classes but a determined and conscientious effort must be made to bring this about," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

Continuing the bank says, "The balancing of the Federal budget is essential not only to provide a sound business recovery but also to avoid the dangers of disastrous inflation. No other step is so vital to our national economy.

"For seven consecutive years, Federal Governmental expenditures have exceeded income, while the cumulated deficits for this period are approximately $22,000,000,000.

"It is hoped that public opinion will line itself solidly back of those who now strongly advocate a reduction in these vast expenditures and relegate to the states and local governments their proper responsibility in caring for the needs of their citizens. There is no more wealth in the country than exists in the 48 states, and the Federal Government, like the states, can produce its only by taking from the earnings of the people.

It must be realized, that in the end, taxes fall on the working man as large incomes are sufficient to pay for only a fraction of the cost of government, while very heavy taxation on the wealthy will only too soon reach the point of diminishing returns. Whether he realizes it or not, heavy governmental expenditures can be paid for only by levying in full on the real wages of the working man.

"Economy in the Federal Government results in the citizens and the states having that much more to spend for the benefit of themselves and their local activities."

Chrysler Earnings Under 1936 Quarter; To Pay $2 Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Chrysler Corporation increased sharply in the first quarter, while net income nearly equaled that of the like 1936 period, despite a prolonged strike, the company reported today.

Despite smaller earnings of $2.51 a common share against $2.65 a year ago, directors declared a common dividend of $2 a share. The previous payment, March 13, was $1.50.

Sales last quarter totaled $183,207,345, compared with $148,463,735 a year ago, while net income was $10,914,303 against $11,454,439.

K. T. Keller, president, reported sales to distributors and dealers totaled 283,571 passenger and commercial vehicles against 239,867 in the first quarter of 1936. Stocks of cars and trucks in dealers hands, he said, both here and abroad, are low and prevailing plant and field conditions point to continued good business.

Cash and marketable securities at March 31, last, totaled $79,875,552, a gain of $18,971,128 during the quarter. Net current assets were $78,521,021, a gain of $13,551,210, while inventories decreased $4,713,629.

The latest dividend is payable June 11 to stock of record May 14. In 1936 the company paid total dividends of $12 a share.

N. Y. Retail Sales Decrease 1.7 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of reporting department stores in Metropolitan area in the first half of April were 1.7 per cent lower than in the same period last year, the Federal Reserve Bank reported in its monthly review of credit and business conditions.

Even after adjustment for the early Easter this year and for the usual seasonal fluctuations, the rate of sales appeared to have been lower in April than in March, said the review.

Total March sales of reporting department stores in the district were 13.4 per cent higher than last year, with the daily increase at 9½ per cent because of one more shopping day than last year.

Cocoa Stocks at New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of cocoa at New York warehouses established a new high with a total of 1,061,239 bags. The previous peak was 1,061,087 bags on Feb. 23, 1934.

200 Concerns Have Gain of 44 P. C. In First Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Establishing a new recovery high under the leadership of booming heavy industries, earnings of the first 200 companies reporting net income for the initial three months of 1937 were 44 per cent larger than in the same period a year ago.

Profits footed up to $352,189,887 for the entire group, from $244,354,103 in 1936.

Best Record Since 1930

Although a direct comparison with former peak levels is not available, analysts call the record the best since 1930.

With mills working at rates unheard of for more than seven years, steels led the pack. The 19 concerns earned approximately six times more than last year.

Building supply companies chalked up a 417 per cent upswing in net. The unusually open winter, plus a steady rise in rent commanded by real estate, resulted in a high level of building activity in the larger cities and increased material sales.

Railroad equipments, oils, automobile accessories, and railroads also showed better than average earning power.

Although advances were the rule among the 200 firms, 31 fell below their 1936 figure.

Automobile and trucks were the biggest losers. In this case, however, tieing up of General Motors plants in the recent strike was a deciding factor. Eliminating General Motors' earnings, the total gained slightly.

Less Profit in Food and Coal

Food processors and coal mining units—both consumer goods producers—reported somewhat lower income this quarter.

A table showing the number of companies reporting, the amount earned, and percentage gained over the comparable quarter in 1936, follows:

Industry	No. Reporting	Earned	% Gain
Steels	19	$50,904,435	486
Bldg Equip.	8	4,154,613	417
R. R. Equip	3	3,519,615	315
Oils	9	25,531,718	93
Rails	14	17,550,985	62
Auto Parts	11	5,307,716	61
Miscellaneous	99	76,214,590	52
Finance Co's	3	7,086,835	30
Chemicals	6	30,232,199	23
Utilities	10	71,402,509	22
Foods	11	14,282,069	—5
Auto & Tr.	5	46,002,603	—13
Total	200	$352,189,887	44

Reserve Increases Support Buying Of Government Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported its purchases of Federal securities reached a high for the month during the week ended April 28.

Early this month, the board initiated buying of Government securities to maintain orderly conditions in the market.

Through these open market transactions, the board reported today a net $40,000,000 increase in holdings of Government bonds to $734,728,000 for the week ended April 28. An $11,000,000 upturn was listed for Treasury bill holdings, lifting this account to $635,119,000, but holdings of Treasury notes declined $18,000,000 to $1,156,393,000.

The net $39,000,000 purchases of all types of Federal securities brought acquisitions since April 1 to $96,000,000 In March the Treasury bought $119,000,000 of Federal securities.

The board reported another increase in member bank excess reserve for the week ended April 28, these idle funds rising $50,000,000 to $1,640,000,000.

The increase was traceable in part to the buying of Government securities. This operation had the effect of putting cash into the nation's banking system in place of Federal obligations.

Another factor in the rise in excess reserves was a $24,000,000 decline in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve Banks. When these deposits are withdrawn, they flow through channels of business and commerce into the coffers of banks.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $551,000,000 on April 28, an increase of $45,000,000 for the week.

Firm to Open Branch Plant in Arthurdale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A branch plant of the Phillips-Jones Corporation, manufacturers of Van Heusen shirts, collars and pajamas, will be opened at Arthurdale, the 165-family resettlement community in Preston County West Virginia. The formal opening ceremonies will be held on May 25, according to a joint announcement of A. S. Phillips, president of the Phillips-Jones Corporation, and O. C. Brown, president of the Arthurdale Association, a non-share co-operative corporation of the homesteaders, who negotiated the contract.

The decision of the Phillips-Jones Corporation to go to Arthurdale is a result of the activity of the Committee for Economic and Social Progress. Several months ago this organization made a thorough study of Arthurdale and published a report of its findings. This report stressed the importance of industrial co-operation to help stranded families become self-supporting.

The new plant will be equipped to employ ultimately 75 to 100 workers. Starting with the 25 women available in the present population, the number will be increased as new families are moved in. The employment possibilities in the new plant will enable the community to expand almost to its capacity of 165 families.

Illinois Power & Light

Net income of the Illinois Power and Light Corporation and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended March 31, 1937, was $2,348,399 52, after all interest charges, depreciation and taxes except upon undistributed income, an increase of $490,952.55 over the $1,857,446.97 for the like 1936 period, according to the company's consolidated income statement.

Rubber Price Gyrations Point To Balance of Output and Use

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current gyrations in the price of rubber may provide a partial explanation of the recent decline in the leading stock markets of the world.

The strength in stock markets in the first quarter of this year has been closely related to the bull market in world commodities, particularly in January and again in March. This bull market, in turn, has been closely related to the shrinking inventories and at least temporarily tight statistical position of the leading commodities, including rubber. For a year or more consumption has so far exceeded production of these staples that world inventories have been dropping sharply. In the case of rubber, for example, world inventory fell almost 25 per cent in 1936 alone, from about 660,000 tons to around 500,000 tons.

Hence a change in the statistical outlook for commodities could pull out the key log from under quite a large speculative brow, and this appears at least in part to be what has happened.

Prices Keep On Rising

A year ago at this time the International Rubber Regulation Committee was holding rubber production in the regulated areas at 60 per cent of base quota. This was substantially below world consumption, and inventories were shrinking steadily. Spot rubber was selling around 16 cents, having moved up from 11½ cents in the previous fall (1935).

Determined to continue this shrinkage in inventories, and apparently somewhat skeptical of the continuance of the post-depression high levels of rubber consumption (which were substantially exceeding 1929 rates), the I. R. R. C. lifted the rubber quota for the second half of 1936 to only 65 per cent, and the rubber market, considering this insufficient, put up prices. On Dec. 15 the Committee lifted the quota to 75 per cent for the first quarter of this year, 80 per cent for the second quarter. Prices again rose. On Jan. 26, the quota for the third quarter was raised to 85 per cent, but no further increase was made in the quotas for the first half of 1937. On March 15, the quota for the last half of the year was raised to 90 per cent, both third and fourth quarter.

Each of these quota increases, paradoxically, was followed for a further rise in the price of rubber, on the assumption that the rises were too far in the future and too conservative to relieve the impending shortage. American rubber consumption for the first quarter of this year, running at the rate of about 50,000 tons a month, was 16 per cent above the same period of last year, and world consumption for the first two months of this year was apparently 20 per cent above last year's similar period.

Balance Being Achieved

With the last-named quota increase in March, however, it began to be evident that the picture of steadily declining inventories was probably out-of-date. Calculations of full 1937 production and consumption, necessarily precarious and tentative, indicated that a hair-line balance of consumption and production might be achieved, or there might even be some slight increase in inventories by the end of the year. The permissible quotas for the full year 1937 of 75 per cent for the first quarter, 80 per cent for the second, and 90 per cent for the third and fourth, total up to a 34 per cent increase over the 1936 quotas of 60 per cent in the first half and 65 per cent in the second. Taking everything into account it began to look as though while 1937 consumption might reach the imposing and record-breaking total of a shade over 1,100,000 tons, 1937 production might even reach a total of a shade under 1,150,000 tons.

The difference between these two figures is of course trifling and can be offset by even minor changes in the outlook during the rest of the year. It does, however, indicate a radically different prospect than that of a year, or even six months ago, for it shows that the decline in inventories is very likely to "saucer out," to use Major Angas' recent contribution to statistical idiom.

There was at first some question whether the producing areas could come up to their quota increases. That uncertainty appears now to be dispelled. There was also discussed the possibility that producers themselves might be betting on the price by withholding some of their quota; but the I. R. R. C. took steps to combat this by announcing that a producer's quota could not be carried over unless he could prove he was temporarily unable to fill it.

Consumption Rise May End

And while the increased production appears a certainty, a projection of the current high rate of world consumption appears to be more of a guess. Part of the sharp bulge in rubber takings in the first two months of 1937 went to Germany and Japan. Perhaps they were stocking up für dem Tag and may not continue. There might be a slight letdown in business activity, in this country or in the United Kingdom, and so in rubber consumption. The estimates on which a 1937 balance between production and consumption are based seem to take more nearly the potential maximum of consumption than the potential minimum.

A review so brief as this is may have omitted some important data and so may be too bearish. The price of rubber, however, continues to bounce around like the bubble in a surveyor's level as the market seems to seek an appraisal of a situation which, on superficial examination, seems to be very nearly in balance.

Somewhat the same considerations may have contributed to the recent declines in copper, tin, cotton, wheat, and other basic commodities. Production does certainly appear to be catching up with consumption, even though in many of these commodities a gap still remains which produces a monthly shrinkage of the inventories. This shrinkage may soon stop.

If so, it is possible that a further expansion in the utilization of commodities may wait on something which can fire the imagination of leading industrial peoples in the place of war preparations.

It is also possible that talk of "inflation," rife in the first half of 1933, mildly unfashionable in 1934 and 1935, and again in vogue in the last six months, may pass away for quite a while again. Under such circumstances some traders in Wall Street are assuming that when the stock market revives again, it will be led by other groups than the so-called "inflation" or commodity stocks.

Cotton Association President Sees Need For Larger Acreage

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Robert Mayer, Dallas, president of the American Cotton Shippers Association, commended efforts of the State Department to obtain reciprocal trade treaties and expressed belief improving conditions justify a larger cotton acreage.

He contended, in his prepared presidential address to the association, that the position of American cotton compared to world production "is still very unsatisfactory," and gave as one reason "the rather unsatisfactory character of recent American crops." In this respect he said an improvement in seed is essential.

He urged that every bale be bought on its merit for grade and staple and that proper premiums be paid for good qualities and proper discounts for poor qualities.

"The real solution of the export problem continues to be the prohibitive tariff," Mayer said.

"We now believe that improving conditions justify a larger cotton acreage.

"Increasing crops for competing countries speak their own language," Mr. Mayer said. "This competition to American grown cotton is here to stay and we must so fashion our policies that we may be able to meet this competition."

American Metal Co., Ltd., Pays Common Dividend

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—American Metal Company, Ltd., resumed dividends on the common stock after a 7-year lapse. Directors ordered a distribution of 25 cents payable June 1 to stock of record May 21.

The company, operating internationally in the mining and smelting of non-ferrous metal ores, reported consolidated net income of $866,572 for the March quarter, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 62 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $282,430, or 15 cents a common share in March quarter last year.

Fabricated Steel Orders Up

NEW YORK (AP)—March new orders in the fabricated steel industry totaled 182,049 tons against 88,946 in February and 108,826 in March a year ago, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported. March shipments amounted to 131,691 tons compared with 91,848 in February and 107,687 in the like period of 1936.

Domestic Copper Price Is Reduced To 14 Cents Pound

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The fall in world commodity prices extended today to domestic copper, which was cut ½ cent to 14 cents a pound. The revision, initiated by customs smelters, was immediately met by large primary producing interests.

The reduction was foreshadowed by a substantial lowering in the price of scrap copper. No. 1 material was marked down to 11¾ cents, a cut of ½ cent, and equivalent to approximately 13¼ cents a pound for refined copper.

Producing quarters admitted the copper price structure had been weakened as a result of the recent slump in commodity prices in world markets.

The effect of this, they said, was to cause many domestic consumers of copper to withdraw from the market, confident that copper would respond to the fall in other important raw materials and staples.

On the basis of early prices for export metal, domestic and foreign quotations were on a parity at 14 cents. The cables reported a light buying interest in the foreign market due to general nervousness in the commodity division.

Better Municipal Credit Key to Potential Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Improving municipal credit provided one important key unlocking the door to much potential business in widely diversified industries.

Testimony on the stiffening of credit came from two sources. Addressing the annual conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, J. Hamilton Cheston, vice president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, said the outlook for municipal credit and future financing was broadly improved.

George A. Bangs, managing director of the American United Life Insurance Co., Indianapolis, said the peak of the municipal default is now definitely past "and rehabilitation activities are progressing satisfactorily."

Pennsylvania R. R. Offering

NEW YORK, April 27—Brown Harriman & Co offered $7,740,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2¾ per cent equipment trust certificates, due in one to 15 years, on a yield basis from 1.10 to 3.15 per cent.

Bethlehem Steel Net $2.01 a Share In First Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced the best first quarter earnings since 1930 and declared a dividend of $1 on the common stock.

After the directors' meeting, Eugene G. Grace, president, said he expects second quarter business to be "as high as the first and probably a little higher." Bethlehem's current production is about 98 per cent of capacity.

Asked to comment on President Roosevelt's recently expressed opinion that steel prices are too high, he leaned back in his swivel chair, threw up his hands and said, "You don't expect me to answer that, do you?"

In this connection, however, he said, "I hope increased selling prices will take care of increased labor costs."

Net Best Since 1930

Net income for the first quarter of $8,293,833—best since the like period of 1930 when $10,077,486 was earned—equaled $2.01 a common share. In the first quarter last year net profit was $603,065.

The common disbursement contrasted with a payment of $1.50 a share on Dec. 24, when many companies were declaring dividends to avoid surtax payments. The last previous payment before that was 50 cents a share, Feb. 15, 1932.

Regular payments of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent $100 par preferred and 25 cents on the 5 per cent $20 par shares were declared. The common is payable June 15 to stockholders of record May 28. The preferred is payable July 1, to stockholders of record June 4.

Estimated value of orders on hand rose to $151,061,818 on March 31 from $123,690,462, at the end of the previous quarter, and $78,469,055 on March 31, 1936.

First quarter steel output averaged about 87.1 per cent of capacity compared with 75 per cent the previous quarter and 45.3 per cent the first quarter last year.

Questioned whether he shared fears of a boom recently expressed by Washington officials, Mr. Grace said, "the last thing that worries me is a boom in business."

Industry Fully Employed

"We now have the opportunity in the steel industry to put men to work. There is certainly no unemployment that can be attached to the steel industry at present," he continued. "We now have 94,000 on our pay roll compared with 75,000 in 1929."

He was questioned about the shift in financial sentiment which has shaken stock prices abruptly lower of late. He said he did not know why some people were bearish. "There is nothing in the steel business that should indicate bearishness," he added.

On the subject of costs, he said emphatically, "I feel that prices of commodities and materials are not going up to any great extent. I do not anticipate in the near future any trend that would increase costs of production."

Mr. Grace disclosed he expects to resign as president of the American Iron & Steel Institute at the end of his present term in May. He will have served about two and a half years.

Although his probable successor is not known, William A. Irvin of United States Steel Corporation, T. M. Girdler, chairman of Republic Steel Corporation, and E. T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Corporation, are said in Wall Street circles to have been among those prominently mentioned for the post.

Brokers' Loans Rise $18,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,102,000,000. The week ended Wednesday and the total represented an increase of $18,000,000, when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,056,000,000. Distribution compares:

	This wk	Prev. week
In N. Y. City	$1,031,000,000	$1,011,000,000
Outside N. Y. C	71,000,000	73,000,000

United Gas Improvement Income Holding Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—United Gas Improvement Company, utility holding company with headquarters at Philadelphia and operating properties in various states, reported for three months ended March 31 net income of $7,071,873, equal after dividend on preferred stock to 25 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $7,003,144 or 25 cents a share on common for the March quarter last year.

For the 12 months ended March 31 net income was $28,022,486, or $1 a common share. For the preceding 12 months the balance for the common also equaled $1 a share.

All Italian Workers' Pay Raised 5 to 14 P. C.

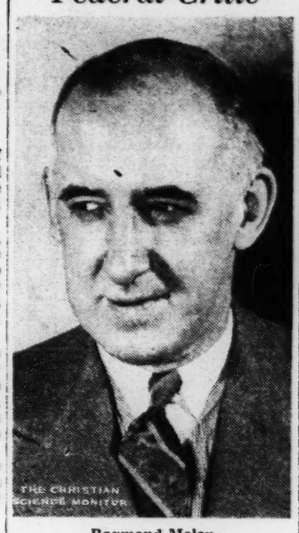
ROME (AP)—The Central Italian Corporative Committee, representing 22 corporations embracing every phase of Italian economic life, has increased wages of several million workers from 5 to 14 per cent.

Simultaneously, new orders will be given to hold down prices, although business men say they do not know how long they can do so.

American Writing Paper Co.

HOLYOKE, Mass. (AP)—A net loss of $6240 for the quarter ending March 31, 1937, against a comparable loss of $82,298 for the same period in 1936, has been reported by the American Writing Paper Company, Inc., in the fourth quarter of 1936 the net loss mounted to $62,562. The loss of $6240 is after depreciation, idle property expense and interest on funded debt, totaling $129,969, had been deducted.

Federal Critic



Raymond Moley
Professor of Public Law at Columbia University, New York

Summer Business Slack Temporary, Declares Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Any slackening in business this summer will prove to be temporary, according to Standard Statistics.

It is the ability and willingness of the ultimate consumer to buy that governs the trend of business, continues the report. Despite conflicting reports, there is sufficient evidence on hand to indicate that real purchasing power for the country as a whole is continuing to expand. Both employment and pay rolls are back to predepression levels, and living costs are currently well below those prevailing in the late 1920s.

"The situation in the agricultural areas is likewise the brightest in a number of years, and it should not be overlooked that the economic position of the farmer has a very important influence on business activity for the country at large.

"The business situation during the recent past has been featured by a continued high rate of manufacturing activity and a lag in retail trade in certain sections of the country. In connection with the latter development, however, it is significant that the most unsatisfactory retail showing is in the eastern metropolitan centers, where the white-collar worker predominates.

"The volume of trade in the important industrial centers, which have enjoyed sharp increases in wages, as well as in several important agricultural regions, has continued to record substantial gains, as compared with last year, suggesting that purchasing power is running well ahead of the advance in living costs.

"As regards the recent widespread publicity given to living costs, it is important to note that costs during the past 12 months have risen only about 6 per cent, and that the increase since the first of the year has been only 1 per cent. It is highly questionable whether such a rise is sufficient to check the distribution of goods, particularly in view of the substantial wage increases of recent months."

Stock Specialists Told to Maintain A Steady Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange have issued instructions holding specialists responsible for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets for the securities in which they specialize and requiring them to take positions in stocks in order to achieve that end.

Specialists have been permitted in the past to trade only when market stability demanded action, and they generally did, but the regulations never required them to act.

The instructions are noteworthy in that they constitute an admission by the Securities and Exchange Commission that specialists are necessary. This is a definite reversal of the attitude expressed in the memorandum on segregation of broker and dealer functions which appeared last June.

There has been indication that specialists who do not operate to maintain price continuity will be asked to give up their books. Emphasis has been placed, however, that definition of "maintenance, in so far as is reasonably practicable," will rest with the committee on odd lots and specialists. As conditions vary so widely, it would be extremely difficult to make a rule that would establish whether a specialist has done his duty.

The instructions which resulted from conversations with members of the SEC last summer are the same for both the curb and stock exchanges. It is generally understood that the rules just issued represent the last of a series of clarifications and amendations of stock market procedure taken up with the officials of the exchange following the memorandum of last June.

Capitalist System Proves Its Worth, Says Prof. Moley

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 30 (AP)—Professor Raymond Moley of Columbia University, told advertising agencies today their job "is to restore the broken fragments of public belief in the integrity of business and its broad social usefulness to the future development of a well-ordered, democratic America."

"Your job is to see that American business is believed," he said at the annual meeting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies here, adding:

"Because when it is believed, politicians are going to praise, foster and encourage it, not use it as a whipping boy to divert attention from the mistakes of politicians and of government."

The same job, Professor Moley added, must be undertaken by business itself. Professor Moley is editor of a paper and an instructor of public law at Columbia University, New York.

Proved Itself Sound

The speaker expressed belief that "business has a good case, that the system—call it capitalist, or profit, or profit-and-loss—under which it operates, has proved that it is essentially sound."

Professor Moley held that the actual assistance government can give business, if measured in economic and mathematical terms, may be small, "but if measured in psychological terms, may be immense."

"I don't believe, for example, that any public institution such as the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation can actually regulate or see or understand or police more than an infinitely small fraction of the business community," he declared.

"But the fact that they are operating, the fact that they exist and maintain standards provides the public with confidence in the process of investment, of banking and of exchange." Professor Moley added. "And that confidence, coupled with the co-operation of those engaged in business . . . develops an entirely new atmosphere, a new state of well being that actually helps to achieve safety and prosperity."

Avenging Angel Role

Discussing the New Deal, Professor Moley said that "in spite of all that a good many of us could say, political methods were devised which used business as a negative political asset, holding it up as a threat to, as an opponent of, progress."

"The Administration still persists in playing the part of avenging angel rather than that of a mediating and unifying force, unwisely, I think, despite the temporary political success it has achieved," he declared.

"But meanwhile the much-abused and, I may say, somewhat sinful, economic system that we call capitalism showed its vitality by rising to its feet. It recovered. It now looks something like its former self. But even for this recovery the Administration claims the sole credit. The recovery justifies, we are told, the truth of the Administration's attacks."

The professor held that "business can be induced to promote vital challenges to government in the forward march of social and economic well being." He criticized the federal housing program, declaring such work to be "a job for business." "That is just one example of the various fields open to private business activity," he said.

Says Sales, Not Rate Cuts, Coal Remedy

HARRISBURG, Penna. (AP)—C. R. Lippincott, general coal freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told the Public Utility Commission increased sales and not a reduction in freight rates would cure the economic ills of the anthracite industry.

As a general witness for railroads he declared the increased sales might be secured through automatic heating equipment, insuring cleanliness and economy.

His testimony ended hearings on the commission's investigation to determine the reasonableness of freight rates on anthracite. Retail coal dealers charge the present rates are unjust and discriminatory.

Step Out
in a smart, tailored suit

Whether we build the suit to your individual measure, or you select one from our large stock, you get a definite feeling of "lift" in a Smith-made suit. It looks right, feels right, is right.

E. R. Smith's Son Co.
Clothiers
77 BEDFORD STREET, BOSTON

Robert Douglas & Company
Certified Public Accountants
1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence
RAYMOND D. WILLARD
NORMAN H. S. VINCENT
ETTA M. URQUHART

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day 2,026,120
1937 volume to date 193,839,055
1936 volume to date 219,886,273

Stocks Rally; Up Fractions to 6 Or More Points

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The stock market today wiped out a large portion of its recent losses as steels, rails and industrial specialties climbed fractions to 6 or more points.

Favored issues held around their best prices near the final hour. The sharp upward reversal induced some profit selling and extreme gains were reduced here and there. Transfers were at the rate of 1,400,000 shares.

Much Short Covering

Inspiring the rally, brokers said, was a sizable amount of short covering, drying up of foreign selling, reinvestment demand and improvement in the recently weak markets of London and Paris.

Carrier loans pushed up briskly in the bond department, and U. S. Governments were higher. Commodities were mixed.

Shares of Santa Fe hit a new top for the year or longer, up about 4 at the best. There was a delayed opening in Bethlehem Steel. It finally came out with a block of 3000 shares, ahead 4¾ points. It eventually lost some of this. Westinghouse got up 6 or so on a small turnover and J. I. Case as much.

Quietly upward were: U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, National Steel, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Deere, Douglas Aircraft, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, International Nickel, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, Goodrich, Standard Oil of N. J., General Electric, Skelly Oil, Dome Mines, Continental Oil, Celanese and Canada Dry.

Bonds Advance

The bond market today showed a good degree of recovery from the unsettlement occasioned by the midweek slump in shares and commodities.

Rails were uniformly improved, with several of the gains running to a point or more.

U. S. Governments moved on firm footing, early levels representing advances ranging from 2-32 to 7-32 of a point.

The weekly summary of the Federal Reserve System bore out forecasts of resumption of official support in the market for federal bonds.

The calm tone of federals suggested no apprehension of important bank liquidation in connection with the increase in reserve requirements effective tomorrow.

Best gains in the corporate sector went to Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chesapeake Corp 5s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s Great Northern 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Loew's 3½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, New York Central 5s, Frisco 4½s, Texas Corp. 3½s, Remington Rand 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Foreign descriptions were mixed and narrow.

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The curb market took its cut from the big board today and rallied for fractions to 6 or more points.

While volume was comparatively light, gains were well held into the final hour.

Outstanding on the recovery were Aluminum of America, Lake Shore Mines, Jones & Laughlin, Carriers Corp., Electric Bond & Share, Dow Chemical, Newmont Mining, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Wayne Pump and Royal Typewriter.

Stocks Off Sharply In London Market

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—London stock brokers, jittery after the heaviest selling avalanche in six years, got another shock today with the disclosure that a leading jobbing firm handling American and South African stocks had dissolved partnership as a result of recent heavy commitments.

It was understood that no one was likely to lose money, but the fact that many securities were being offered led to a moderate marking down of prices and some nervousness.

Trans-Atlantic stocks were a shade under pressure, and Kaffirs—South African stocks—were dull and irregular.

British Government bonds were quietly steady and some industrials and rubbers were better than yesterday, when the market slumped and then recovered somewhat.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Demand	$4.94½	$4.94¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.94¾	4.94¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0447½	.0449	§
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2293	.2292	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4025	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5487	.5484	§
Sweden—krona	.2550	.2547	.4537
Norway—krone	.2487	.2484	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2210	.2207	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220*
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0448	.0448	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.3045	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0635	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2800	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2888	.2884	.8440
India—rupee	.3742	.3734	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5514	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3075	.3075	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994	Nom.
Sts Silmnts—dol	.5825	.5812½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5015	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0022	1.0019	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
June	16.20	16.41	16.20	16.41	-.21	
September	16.55	16.82	16.52	16.76	+.16	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
53	49	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	3	80	79½	80	+2
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	19	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	
36	30½	Addressog (1)	9	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Advance Rume	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	9	74¾	74	74	
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	25	12½	12	12½	+ ¾
5⅜	3¾	Allegheny	40	4¼	4	4	
58¼	43	Allegh pf xw	1	50	50	50	Apr 20
99¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	15	50	49¼	50	+2
59	43¾	Allegh pf $40 ww	3	49¾	49¼	49¾	+2¾
52⅛	40	Allegh pr pf	2	40	40	40	Apr 29
45⅜	35¼	Allegh Steel (.40g)	7	37	35¼	37	+1½
52⅛	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	7	39	39	39	Apr 29
114⅞	95	Amerada (2)	4	100	100	100	+5
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	87½	87	87	+ ½
41⅜	25⅛	Am Bank Note (¼g)	5	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	Apr 29
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	4	61	60	61	+2
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	17	100	99¼	99¼	— ¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	153	153	153	Apr 29
71	51½	Am Car & Fdy	10	56	54	56	+3¾
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	21	89	89	89	Apr 29
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	15	90	88½	88½	+1½
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	135½	135½	135½	Apr 24
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	98½	98½	98½	Apr 29
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	5	18	17½	18	+ ¾
30¾	24½	Am Comi Alco	8	25	24¼	25	+ ½
33⅝	25½	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	16	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	4	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	2	13⅝	13½	13½	Apr 26
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	21	9⅛	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅜
59⅞	44¾	Am & F P $6 pf	7	45	44¾	44¾	Apr 29
68⅞	51¼	Am & F P $7 pf	6	52¼	51¼	51¼	Apr 29
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	23½	23½	23½	+1¾
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	7	17½	17	17	— ¼
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	17	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ½
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	41	41	41	+1
52⅜	45	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	9	45½	45	45	Apr 29
4¾	2½	Am Ice	10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24½	24	24½	+2
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	4	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	7	46¼	45½	45½	+ ¼
125	108	Am Loco pf	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+1¾
29⅜	21½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	9	22	21½	22	+ ¼
13⅝	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	5	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	+ ¾
68¾	46⅛	Am Metal	6	49	47⅛	49	+1½
129½	116	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	116	116	113	
16½	9¼	Am Pow & Lt	62	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
87⅛	58½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	62¼	62	62	+2
72½	51½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	54½	54	54½	+1⅝
29½	21	Am Rad & St S (.60)	51	22½	22	22½	+1
45¼	33⅛	Am Roli Mill (1.20)	90	35⅜	33⅞	35	+1⅝
38	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	29½	29	29½	+1½
29	21¼	Am Seating	9	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
105¾	81¼	Am Smelt & R (1⅛g)	65	86	83½	86	+4¼
134	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	141½	141⅛	141½	+1½
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	5	10512	10512	10512	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	2	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
73¼	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (3g)	32	55½	55	55½	+ ¾
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	7	21	20½	20½	+ ¼
56⅞	45	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	46	45	46	+ ½
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Apr 29
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	43	163	160¼	162½	+2⅛
99	78	Am Tob (5)	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
99⅞	80¼	Am Tob B (5)	12	81¾	80¾	81¼	+ ⅜
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	128⅞	128⅞	128⅝	Apr 24
20⅝	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	34	14⅛	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
29½	18⅛	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	47	19⅞	18⅜	19⅝	+1
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	9⅛	Am Woolen	3	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
79	62¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	38	64	64	64	+1
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅝	⅝	½	Apr 10
5¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	50	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ¾
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	55	55	57	+ ½
69½	48½	Anaconda (¼g)	421	51⅞	49¾	51⅞	+3⅜
97	79	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	81	80	80	Apr 29
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	10	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅞
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 29
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	10	41	40⅝	40¾	+ ⅛
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	109¾	109¾	Apr 29
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	67	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	93	93	93	Apr 28
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Apr 27
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	7	62	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
16¼	12⅛	Arnold Const (⅝g)	6	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
17⅜	10¼	Artloom	6	11	10½	11	+ ½
24¾	15⅜	Asso Dry Gds	10	16½	15½	15⅞	Apr 29
101	95½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	Apr 29
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (13⅛k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
71½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+1¼
99	97	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	97	97	97	Apr 29
91	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	152	89¼	86½	88¼	+3¼
99	98½	Atchison pf (5)	4	98½	97½	97½	—1
47	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	18	48¼	47	47½	+1⅞
27	23	Atl G&W I	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Apr 24
37	35	Atl G &WI lpf	2	35½	35	35½	Apr 29
31	29⅜	Atl Refin (1)	35	30⅞	29⅜	30⅞	+1½
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111	111	111	Apr 27
18½	16⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	18	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	3	75¼	73¼	73¼	Apr 28
18¼	14	Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	14½	14	14	
36¾	27½	Auburn Auto	7	29¼	27¾	29¼	+1½
9½	6¼	Aust Nich	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	Apr 29
9¼	6⅝	Aviation Corp	30	7⅞	7	7⅜	+ ½
		—B—					
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	14	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
9½	5½	Baldwin Loc asd	18	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	3	97⅛	97	97⅛	+3⅛
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	3	97½	92¾	92¾	Apr 28
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	107	34⅜	33¼	34¼	+1⅝
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	10	38½	37	38¼	+1⅝
45	40	Bang &Ar (2½g)	3	40½	40½	40⅝	Apr 29
43⅜	31	Barber Co (¼g)	11	33⅞	32	33⅞	+2⅜
32	25⅜	Barker Bros	3	27½	26¼	27½	+1
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	45	28½	27⅜	28¼	+ ⅝
20¼	15	Bayuk Cigar (1.80g)	2	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
28¾	24¾	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	24½	24	24½	+ ¾
103¾	101¼	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	4	102½	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
110	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107	107	107	Apr 28
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	4	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
4	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
14	30½	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	14	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (1.95g)	11	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
52⅞	55	Best & Co (2½g)	3	56	55	55	Apr 26
116½	75	Beth Stl (1g)	182	86¼	84⅜	86¼	+5
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	4	18¾	18⅜	18¾	
129½	117½	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	117	117	117	— ½
59¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	3	53½	53	53½	Apr 29
38	28	Blk & Decker (¼g)	2	29½	29½	29½	+1
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	24	25	24	24	+ ¾
49¾	33½	Boeing Airpl	17	37½	36⅜	37½	+1⅞
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	2	42	41¼	42	+ ¾
28	24½	Borden (1.60)	26	25⅜	24⅞	25	+ ¼
43½	38⅛	Borg-Warner new	27	41½	39¼	41½	+2
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	6	11¾	11½	11½	
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	2	4	4	4	Apr 29
23¼	15	Bridgeport B (.60)	37	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
59⅞	45	Briggs Mfg (½g)	11	46	45½	4	+ ¾
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40)	1	42	42	42	
8	4¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
38½	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	2	23	23	23	
53	32⅜	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	19	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅜
10¾	87	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	86½	86½	86½	— ½
25¾	32⅞	Bkln Un Gas (1.90g)	8	33½	32½	32¾	— ⅛
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	46	45¾	45¾	Apr 29
24½	18	Brunswick Bal	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25¼	16⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	18½	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅝
14⅜	9	Budd Mfg	28	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
98	74	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr 26
13	8	Budd Wheel	12	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+ ½
45¼	31½	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	33¼	33	33¼	+ ½
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	21	56	54½	65	+13¼
15⅝	26¾	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	17	27	26¼	27	+ ¼
11¾	7	Bush Term	3	8	7¾	8	+ ½
19	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	+1
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	12	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅜
16¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	30⅞	29¾	30⅝	+1⅜
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	19	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
33¾	22½	Byers Co	5	24½	23⅝	24½	+1¼
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	5	30¼	29	29¾	+1¼
		—C—					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	40¼	39¼	40¼	+1⅝
50¾	30	Calif Pack pf (2½)		50¾	50½	50¾	Apr 15
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	42	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅜
29⅜	12	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	53	13¼	12⅜	13¼	+1⅛
37⅜	27¾	Campbell Wy (1)	15	28⅛	27¼	27¾	
37⅜	31⅝	Can D G Ale	19	29⅛	28	29⅛	+1⅝
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	32	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
61½	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	Apr 29
18½	15	Cap Adm A	3	15¾	15½	15½	Apr 29
9½	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	47	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
167½	138	Case (J I)	14	167½	165	167½	+7⅜
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	8	88	86¼	88	+2
39¼	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	90	26⅜	35¼	36¼	+1¼
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	Apr 24
48¼	36½	Celotex	3	41¾	40	41¾	+1¾
3¾	3	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	7¼	Cent Fdy	35	7¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
41⅜	28	Cent R R N J	3	31	29	31	+3
24¾	14¾	Cent Violeta Sug	3	16	15½	6	+1¼
11½	10½	Cent Rib M (.20g)		11¾	11½	11½	Apr 28
86⅜	62¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	22	68	63⅜	68	+5
23⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	9	17¾	17	17¼	+ ¼
7½	35½	Champ Pap&F (1a)	6	54¾	53¾	43¼	+ ¼
48	30	Checker Cab	2	30	30	30	Apr 28
68⅞	56⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	53	59¼	57⅞	59¼	+1⅝
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	Apr 24
80¼	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	6	84½	82½	84½	+1½
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ¾
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	4	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	3	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¾
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	2	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+1¼
2	27	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	27	27	27	Apr 26
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	3	2¾	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	28	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
32	21	Chi Pneu I	10	24	21⅜	24	+2
70½	59½	Chi Pneu pf (7½)	2	59	58⅞	59	— ½
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	½
8¾	5½	C R I P 6% pf	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ½
10¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	3	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
27½	19¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	21	20	20	+ ¼
22¼	17¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	18	17¾	17¾	Apr 26
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	9	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
135¼	109½	Chrysler (1½g)	190	113⅜	111	113¼	+ ⅜
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	2	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
10⅝	7	City Stores	5	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
38⅜	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	6	36¼	36	36	+ ⅛
44¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	10	40½	39	40	+1
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	3	88	88	88	+3½
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	152½	152½	152½	+2¼
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	— ⅛
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	34	22⅝	20⅞	22	+1½
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	102⅝	102½	102½	
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Aik (2a)	2	54⅛	53½	53½	+ ½
51⅞	36	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	36½	36	36¼	Apr 29
20⅞	12½	Colum G&El (.20g)	71	13¾	13	13½	+1
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	94	93¾	93¾	— ¾
39½	31⅛	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	4	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ¼
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	+ ½
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	117	117	117	+2
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	18	60¾	59	60¾	+1¾
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	+2½
80¼	63½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	65¾	65	65¾	+ ¾
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	105½	105½	105½	Apr 29
21¼	14⅜	Comi Solv (.60a)	16	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
4⅛	2½	Com with & Sou	79	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
75⅜	50	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	52½	52	52½	+2⅜
19¼	13¼	Conde Nast	5	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+1¼
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	6	38¾	38	38¾	+ ¾
19¼	15	Congress Cig	3	15½	15	15	Apr 29
18⅞	12¼	Consol Cigar	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	24	12¾	12½	12½	+ ¼
49⅞	37	Con Edis (1½g)	62	38¼	37⅜	37⅝	+ ½
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	3	105	104⅜	104⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	3⅜	Con Film	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
18¾	13	Con Film pf	6	13¼	13	13⅛	Apr 29
13⅜	9¼	Con Laundries	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ½
17⅞	15	Con Oil (.80)	124	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+1
057⅛	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr 26
10⅜	6¼	Con R R Cuba pf	3	7	7	7	+ ¼
1⅝	⅛	Con Text	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	
37⅜	20⅜	Cont Corp (1.20)	36	35⅛	34½	35	+1⅛
37¾	23	Cont Bak A	13	25¾	24	25¾	+2¾
21¼	12⅛	Cont Bak B	42	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅜
109¾	98½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅜
69⅛	50⅝	Con Can (3)	21	53	51⅛	53	+1⅞
42¾	36¾	Cont Diam F (½g)	5	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ½
25¾	20	Cont Diam pf	5	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ½
109¾	101	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	56½	36⅛	36¼	— ¼
44¾	35	Cont Mot	16	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
98⅝	78	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	29	44½	43⅛	44½	+1⅞
35⅝	26⅜	Cont Stl (½g)	4	30½	30	30½	+1¼
71¼	57⅜	Corn Prod (3)	17	58⅞	58⅜	58⅞	+1¼
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	155	155	155	Apr 23
10¼	6	Coty	21

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bonds Higher—Curb Generally Strong •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 4¼s '47-52	114.11	114.11	114.11
12 3¼s 43-45	105.6	105.5	105.5
11 4s 44-45	110.5	110	110.2
2 3¾s 46-56	108.6	108.6	108.6
2 3⅜s 40-43 June	105.14	105.14	105.14
31 3⅜s 43-47	105.16	105.16	105.16
36 3⅜s 41-43 Mch	106.2	106.2	106.2
10 3⅜s 41	106.2	106.2	106.2
10 3¼s 44-46	105.8	105.3	105.3
1 3¼s 46-49	103.16	103.16	103.16
10 3¼s 49-52	103.20	103.20	103.20
3 3s 46-48	103	103	103
22 3s 51-55	102.11	102.9	102.9
1 3s 51-55 reg	102.7	102.7	102.7
73 2¾s 55-60	100.22	100.15	100.18
20 2¾s 45-47	101.15	101.14	101.15
13 2¾s 48-51	100.5	100.2	100.2
42 2¾s 51-54	99.22	99.16	99.17
36 2¾s 56-59	99.18	88.14	99.16
102 2½s 49-53	102	97.19	97.14

Federal Farm Mtg.

10 2¾s 42-47	100.22	100.22	100.22
10 3s '47	101.30	101.30	101.30
25 3s '49	101.21	101.21	101.21

Home Owners Loan

14 3s A52	101.6	101	101
102 2¾s '49	102	99.24	99.19
6 2¼s 42-44	99.12	99.12	99.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
23 Alleghany 5s '44	98	97	98
96 Alleghany 5s '49	92½	88½	92½
18 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63⅞	63	63⅞
1 Allegh & West 4s '98	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Allegh Val 4s '49	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97½	97¼	97½
3 Am Ice 5s '53	95	95	95
5 AmIGhem 5½s '49	107	106½	107
5 Am Int 5½s '49	105¼	105	105¼
9 Am T ¾ T 5½s '43	113	112¾	113
28 Am T & T 3¼s '66	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
1 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	105	105	105
29 Am T & T 3¼s '61	97⅞	97⅜	97¾
3 Am Tr Pdr cv '50	139	139	139
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105½
5 Arm Del 4s '57	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
22 Drm Del 4s '55	97	96⅜	96¾
22 Arm Del 4s '55	97	96⅜	96¾
21 Armstrong Cs 4s '50	105	104¼	105
17 AT&SF gn 4½s '48	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
14 AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	108	108¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	104	103	103
26 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	102¾	102⅝	102¾
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	104	104	104
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	33¼	33¼	33¼
7 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102	102	102
18 A C Line 4½s '64	91	91	91
2 A C Line 5s '45	104	104	104
3 Otl & Dan 1st 4s '48	53	52⅝	52⅝
21 At Re 5s '37 100 17-32	100 17-32	100 17-32	
4 Bald Loco 5½s '40 Asd	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
32 B&O rfg 6s '95	98½	97	98⅛
16 B&O 1st 5s '48	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
1b B&O rfg 5s '95	87	86½	87
2 B&O 5s '96F	85¾	85	85¾
13 B&O 5s 2000D	85½	85¼	85¼
35 B&O cv 4½s '60	76	75⅛	76
7 B&O 4s .48	106	105⅜	106
8 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	102½	102½	102½
10 B&O 5s S W '50	103	103	103
1 B&O 5s S W '51	101½	101½	101½
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	104	104	104
4 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	111⅛	111⅛	111⅞
4 Bell TPa 5s '48B	117	117	117
8 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
19 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94½	94	94
2 Boston & Me 5s '67	84½	83	84
21 Bost&Me4¼s JJ'61	79	78⅛	79
18 Boston&Me 5s '55	85⅝	84½	85⅝
1 BotConMills6½s '34	26½	26½	26½
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	90	90	90
20 Bkly Edis 5s '30	100	100	100
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '60	93¼	93	93
9 Bkly Nn El 1st 5s '50	105	105	105
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106¼	106	106
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	85⅝	84½	85⅝
1 Buf Trm 5½s '57	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
4 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	105	105	105
5 Can Sou 5s '62	113½	113½	113½
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	115¼	115¼	115¼
5 Can Nat Rys 4½s '56	111	111	111
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
3 Can Pac 5s 44	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
16 Can Pac 4½s 60	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s perp	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛
10 Caro C&O 5s 38	104	103¾	104
3 Cen Foundry 5s 41	100	100	100
14 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	20¼	19¾	20¼
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	20	19⅞	20
2 Cen Ill E&C 5s 51	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s 66	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 Can Pac 5s 60	98½	98	98½
7 Can Pac 1st 4s 49	107½	107	107½
1 Can R R NJ 5s 87	70	70	70
3 Can Steel 8s 41	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 Certain-teed 5½s 48	86	86	86
80 Chesp Corp 5s 47	132¼	130⅞	132¼
47 Ches Corp 5s 44	116⅛	115	116
26 C & O 3½s 96 D	96	95½	96
2 C & Ohio cn 5s 39	107½	107½	107½
4 Chi & Alton 3s 49	55	55	55
11 Ch&Go 4½s 77	107½	107	107½
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	105	105	105

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
23 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	40	39	39⅜
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	38½	38½	38½
53 Chic Gt West 4s 59	45½	44½	45½
2 Chi I & L 6s 47	35	35	35
2 Chi I & Sou 4s 56	102½	102½	102½
127 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	31	29½	30¾
119 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10	9⅜	10
10 Chi & N W 6½s 36	49½	49⅜	49½
10 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	44½	44½	44½
26 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	19½	19	19¼
9 Chi 7¾ NW 4½s 2037	29	29	29
8 Chi & NW4½s 2037C	29	28⅞	29
8 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	20½	20	20½
36 CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	18½	18	18½
57 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	12½	12	12⅛
7 CRI&P 4s 88	36⅜	36	36½
47 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	20¾	19⅝	20¾
73 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	17½	17	17½
11 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	81	80	80
1 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	108	107¼	107¼
13 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104⅞	103⅞	104⅞
7 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	102½	102¼	102½
12 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
20 Childs Co 5s 43	90⅛	89	90
5 Cinn Gas & El3¼s66	100	100	100
6 Cin Leb & Nor 4s '42	105	104⅞	105
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	102½	102½	102½
2 CinUnTerm 5s 57 C	108⅜	108½	108½
13 CCC & St L 5s63 D	105 17-32	105	17-32
16 CC&StL 4½s 77	95¼	94⅞	95¼
1 CCCStL 6s 41 C	103 21-32	103	21-32
127 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	31	29½	30¾
119 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10	9⅜	10
10 Chi & N W 6½s 36	49½	49⅜	49½
10 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	44½	44½	44½
26 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	19½	19	19¼
9 Chi 7¾ NW 4½s 2037C	29	29	29
8 Chi & NW4½s 2037C	29	28⅞	29
8 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	20½	20	20½
36 CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	18½	18	18½
57 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	12½	12	12⅛
7 CRI&P 4s 88	36⅜	36	36½
47 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	20¾	19⅝	20¾
73 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	17½	17	17½
11 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	81	80	80
1 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	108	107¼	107¼
13 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104⅞	103⅞	104⅞
7 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	102½	102¼	102½
12 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
20 Childs Co 5s 43	90⅛	89	90
5 Cinn Gas & El3¼s66	100	100	100
6 Cin Leb & Nor 4s '42	105	104⅞	105
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	102½	102½	102½
2 CinUnTerm 5s 57 C	108⅜	108½	108½
13 CCC & St L 5s63 D	105 17-32	105	17-32
16 CC&StL 4½s 77	95¼	94⅞	95¼
1 CCCStL 6s 41 C	103 21-32	103	21-32
4 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	102	101½	101½
12 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	46¼	45½	45⅞
25 Hud & Man rfg s5'57	72⅜	72¼	72½
38 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	30	29¼	30
6 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s'55	96¾	96¾	96¾
34 Ill Cen 4½s'66	74	73½	74
33 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	86¾	86	86¾
2 Ill Cen 4s'53	81½	81⅛	81⅛
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s'51	96	96	96
7 ICC&StL&NO 5s '63 A	84⅞	84	84⅞
5 ICC&StL&NO 5s'63	79½	79⅛	79½
8 Ind&Lou 4s '56	41	39¾	41
7 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103½	103½	103½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	74¼	74¼	74¼
8 Interb R Tr 6s '32	27½	27	27
16 Interb RTr rfg 6s	73	72¼	73
10 Interb Rap Tr 4s '47	101	99⅞	101
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	37	35⅞	37
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	34½	34½	34½
16 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75¼	75¼	75
3 Int Paper 6s '55	98	98	98
1 Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
11 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	80½	80½	80½
22 Int T&T 4½se '52	64¼	63¾	63¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
36 Int T&T 5s '55	68½	67½	68½
3 Iowa Cen rfg 5s '51	7½	7½	7½
5 JamesG&Clea 4s '59	94¼	94	94
2 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	101	101	101
9 K C South 5s '50	91½	90½	91½
8 K C South 3s '50	87½	87⅛	87⅛
5 K C Term 4s '60	106¾	106½	106¾
5 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	37¾	37⅜	37¾
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	95	95	95
2 Leh S&N 4½s '54C	92	92	92
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	63	63	63
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	57½	57½	57½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	57⅛	57	57
3 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	101¾	101⅛	101⅛
10 Leh Val 5s 2003	72	72	72
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
23 Leh Val 4s 2003	59½	58⅞	58⅞
4 Leh Val HTerm5s '54	102½	102⅜	102⅜
27 Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98½	98⅝
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	101½	101½	101½
5 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	85	85
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108¾	108¾	108¾
26 Lou & N 4½s 2003	101⅜	101	101⅜
11 Louis & N 4s '40	106½	106⅛	106⅜
2 Louis & N 1st4s2003	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91	91	91
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	81	81	81
16 Manhat Ry 4s '90	40½	40	40½
12 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	35½	35	35½
1 Manhat Ry 2d4s2013	20½	20½	20½
8 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
8 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103½	103½
4 Mead Cord 6s '45 A	104¼	104¼	104½
12 Met Ed 4½s '68	108⅛	108	108⅛
5 MetWSideEChi 4s '38	133¼	133¼	133¼
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	101	101	101
34 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	102¼	101½	101¾
2 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	101¾	101½	101¾
3 Mil Spart & N W 4s '47	38	37¾	38
7 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	27½	27	27½
3 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	24½	23⅞	24½
7 Mo-Ill 5s '59	29	29	29
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	78	78⅜	79
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
27 Mo Pac 5½s '49	15½	15	15½
6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	43	43	43
13 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	43	41¼	43
17 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	41¾	41¼	41¼
7 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	39	39	39
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20½	19½	20½
30 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	43	41¾	43
1 Mo Pac 5s '80 ct	40	40	40
28 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	42⅞	41⅝	42⅞
2 Mob &O Montg 5s '47	47	47	47
9 Mob & Oh 5s '38	33½	33	33½
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	88	88	88
2 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	101½	101½	101½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	90¼	90¼	90¼
15 Mor&Essex3½s2000	88⅝	87¼	88⅜
12 Namm & Son 6s '43	100	100	100
6 Nassau El 4s '51	50½	50	50
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103	102¾	102¾
10 Nat Steel 3½s '65	104½	104½	104½
4 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 N O Pu Sv 5s55A	94½	94¼	94½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	95	95	95
5 N Orl Term 4s '53	93	93	93
7 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	58	58	58
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54	54	54	54
2 NY & Har 3½s '62	88	88	88
10 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	104	104	104
279 NYC cv 6s '44	119¼	116	118⅜
24 NYC rfg 5s .2013	96¼	95¾	96
103 NYC 4½s 2013 A	90	89½	89½
111 NYC cn 4s '98	96⅛	95¾	96
155 NYC 3½s '97	106	105¼	106
32 NYC 3¾s 46	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	90	90½	90½
27 NYC&HR 3½s 97	95¼	94⅞	95¼
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	90½	90½	90½
21 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	88⅞	88⅜	88⅜
3 NY Chi & StL 6s 78	100	100	100
1 NYC&StL 5½s74A	99	98¾	99
57 NY Ch&StL 4½s78	88⅞	87½	88⅜
5 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	103½	103	103
1 NY Ch&StL 4s 37	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 NY Conn 4½s 53	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62⅞	57½	57½
19 NY Edis 3½s 65	100	100	100
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	99¾	99¾	99¾
13 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	47⅜	46	47⅜
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	40	40	40
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	40	40	40
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
13 NY O & W rfg 4s92	28	27½	28
1 NY Steam 6s 47	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 NY Steam 5s 51	107¼	107¼	107¼
20 NY Tel 4½s 39	107¼	107¼	107¼
43 NY W&Bost 4½s46	15¼	14¾	15⅛
2 Norf Sou 5s 61A	29	29	29
4 Norf & W 4s 96	113¼	113	113¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	103	102½	103
2 Nor Am Ed 5s 98C	102½	102½	102½
23 Nor Pac 4s 2047	111½	111¼	111½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	102½	102½	102½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	103½	103	103¼
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74½	74	74
23 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102⅞	102¼	102½
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	111	111	111
1 Oni Pw & Pail 5s '43	112¼	112¼	112¼
12 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	104¾	104½	104¾
14 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
14 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	104¼	103⅝	104¼
12 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	104¼	103⅝	104¼
1 Pennambuco 7s 47	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
2 Argentine 6s '58 B	100 7-32	100 7-32	100 7-32
5 Arg 6s '59 Jun	101 23-32	101 23-32	101 23-32
6 Arg 6s '59 Oct	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 Arg 6s 1960 May	101 23-32	101 23-32	101 23-32
2 Arg 6s '1960 Oct	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Arg 6s 1961 May	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Argentine 5½s '62	45½	45	45½
10 Brazil 8s '41	35½	35½	35½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	36½	36	36
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	37½	37	37½
9 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Brisbane 5s '57	100	100	100
1 Brisbane 5s '58	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Buenos A 6½s'55 Asn	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Buenos A 6s'60 Apr	77	76⅞	76⅞
16 Buen A 4½s 43-ss '77	77	76⅞	76¾
3 BuenA4½s41-52sAug'76	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 BuenA4⅜s84-95sApr'76	77	77	77
21 Buen A 4½s 43-ss '76	80½	80⅜	80½
4 Canada 5s '52	108½	108½	108½
3 Canada 4s '60	98½	98¼	98½
1 Canada 3¼s '61	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Canada 2½s '45	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	19	19	19
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	19	19	19
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	19	18¾	18¾
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	22	21¾	21¾
11 Chile 7s '42	22	21⅞	21⅞
28 Chile 6s '60	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
98 Chile 6s '61 Jan	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
7 Chile 6s '61 Feb	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
36 Chile 6s '61 Sept	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
1 Chile 6s '62	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
6 Chile 6s '63	21½	21⅜	21⅜
9 Chilean Mun 7s '60	18½	18	18
5 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
4 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	29¼	29⅛	29¼
3 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
4 Copenhag 5s '52	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Copenhag 4½s '53	94	94	94
4 Cordoba Citv 7s '57 st	76	76	76
19 Cuba 5½s '45	66¼	65⅞	66¼
1 Denmark 5½s '55	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
1 Denmark 4½s '62	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
1 Dout Bk 6s 15 ct st	50	50	50
9 Dom Rep 5½s'42 A	80	80	80
4 Fram I Dev7½s'42	108	107½	107½
8 GerGov Intl 5½s'65	27	26¾	26¾
5 Ger Gov 7s '49	29	29	29
1 GtCon ElPJap6½s'50	93	93	93
17 Haiti 6s '52	98½	98⅜	98⅜
5 Irish Free St 5s '60	114	114	114
8 Italy 7s 1951	86	85½	85½
3 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	38¼	38¼	38¼
4 Kors 6s '43 ct st	22	22	22
5 Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	6	6	6
4 Mex 10 4s sm asd '45	6½	6½	6½
1 Norway 4½s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Norway 6s '43	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Norway 4½s '56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Norway 4s '63	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
2 Oslo City 4½s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
6 Peru 7s 59	22	22	22
22 Peru 1st 6s 60	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
28 Poland 8s 50	46¼	46	46
1 Poland 7s 47	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Poland 6s 40	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Queensld 7s 41	109½	109½	109½
20 Queensld 6s 47	109¾	109¼	109¼
4 Rhine West.6s 55	20⅜	20¼	20¼
2 Rio de Jan 8s 46	26	26	26
7 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	26¼	25¾	26¼
10 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	24½	24⅛	24⅛
2 Sao Paul Ctv 8s52	32	32	32
5 Sao Paulo St 7s'56	29	29	29
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	93½	93½	93½
3 Serbs Cts SI 8s'62	30	30	30
1 Silesia El 6½s '46	19	19	19
1 Trondhjem 5½s'57	101½	101½	101½
7 Ujigawa El P 7s'45	92½	92½	92½
1 Un StLWk 6½s '51A	25½	25½	25½
1 Westph UnElP 6s'53	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Yokohama 6s'61	84	84	84

Bond Sales (in dollars): Total today 8,120,000; previous day, 12,893,000; week ago, 1,077,000; year ago, 7,915,000; two years ago, 12,114,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,341,094,000; year ago, 1,376,993,000; two years ago, 1,174,789,000.

XIN—Ex-interest. CT—Certificates.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.29⅜	1.31¾	1.28¾	1.31¾	+.03⅛
July	1.17⅛	1.19½	1.16¾	1.19½	+.03¼
Sept.	1.15⅜	1.17⅞	1.14⅞	1.17⅝	+.03¼

Corn

May	1.30½	1.32½	1.28¾	1.32½	+.01⅝
July	1.19	1.19⅝	1.17⅜	1.19⅛	+.01⅛
Sept.	1.10	1.10	1.08⅝	1.09⅞	+.01

Oats

May	.50⅜	.50⅝	.50	.50¼	+.00½
July	.45	.45⅛	.44½	.45	+.00¾
Sept.	.41	.41⅜	.40⅝	.41⅜	+.01¼

Rye

May	1.12	1.14⅝	1.11¾	1.14⅝	+.03⅛
July	1.04	1.04¾	1.02	1.04½	+.03¼
Sept.	.95	.95¾	.93¾	.95¾	+.03

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 17 higher.

	High	Low	Last
July	111.0	111.0	111.0b
October	110.6	110.6	110.6b
December	111.0	111.0	111.0
March	111.0	111.0	110.6

bBid.

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
109	100—	Daytn P&L pf (4½)	10	102¾	102¾	102¾	Apr 29
12	9⅜	Det & Mac	20	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
26	20½	Det & Mac pf	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr 27
44	37⅛	Dixie-Vor A (2½)	60	40

Uncertainty Beclouds Goal Of President's Economy Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30 — The economy drive is still beclouded by uncertainty. Whether President Roosevelt is seeking a 15 per cent adjustable reduction entirely optional with him, or whether he will support a rigid and mandatory 10 per cent cut in all appropriations except fixed charges, is even cloudier today after several new statements from congressional leaders.

In short, the economy drive is as much at sea as President Roosevelt himself, on his Gulf fishing trip.

Statements on this important matter have followed this confusing sequence:

On Tuesday, Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri went to the White House and immediately afterward announced that he was introducing a bill for withholding 15 per cent of all non-fixed appropriations, which the President could then economize in his discretion, as needs of the agencies and departments developed.

On Wednesday, Speaker Bankhead announced that President Roosevelt supported the 15 per cent cut plan.

Yet, as congressional leaders point out, the only way to economize is to economize. And the very arguments put against the 10 per cent rigid cut show how eloquently the spenders would plead at the White House if the President were given discretionary authority.

A mid-ground position was expressed today by Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon—somewhat apologetically in his opening, as is typical of Republicans fearful these days of driving the Democrats into union. He said:

"I don't want to inject any partisanship into the economy move, but I don't believe the President would make any reduction unless a desperate situation forced him to do so."

"I do not think that the Byrnes plan is the best way to achieve economy, as the most satisfactory method would be to make specific reductions where feasible, but it appears to be the only probable choice at present.

"The President already has power to spend less than Congress authorizes if he desires, but he has never exercised that power. Congress has consistently been under the budget estimates, but the President now seeks to make it appear that the blame for lack of economy should be placed on Congress instead of the executive branch."

Civil Service Goes to College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30 — Laying solid foundations for an improved public service personnel in America by making future citizens conscious of career opportunities in governmental positions, the National Civil Service Reform League has launched an auxiliary movement in the chief eastern institutions of higher learning.

Delegates from 32 colleges and universities are back at their campuses today with a proposal from the league that student chapters be established to deal with problems of civil service and proper training for government work—a field in which the dearth of properly educated men and women has been deplored by students of the public personnel problem.

Student delegates—75 of them—met here yesterday to discuss the situation with officials of the league, and received a tentative draft of organization plans which will be submitted in each case to faculties and official student organizations of the respective institutions. After working out details of organization, each school is to report its progress to the parent organization before the end of May.

Educators Seek Change

"As things stand now, the majority of students are graduated with little, if any, idea of the actual administration and practice of government," said Robert L. Johnson, president of the league, in announcing the new program. "For some time leading educators of the nation have recognized the hiatus in our educational plan and are concerned with the inadequate treatment of what has been described as the new profession of government."

Mr. Johnson, who is vice-president of Time, Inc., said college chapters would be planned to make students interested in the civil service and its prospects for social service and careers.

"Opportunities and types of positions in the service, particularly in the fields of social security, public works engineering, conservation of natural resources and similar lines emphasized in recent years will be investigated," he added. "Associations with men successful in various branches of civil service will be established for the benefit of college organizations.

Patronage As Obstacle

"Political patronage long has been a great obstacle to improving the quality of public service, hampering even those officials who sincerely and earnestly desire to man their staffs on a merit system. They are handicapped further by the difficulty of obtaining young men and women with proper training and abilities for governmental jobs. It is the latter need which the new group of chapters will attempt to meet."

Individual students at the league's meeting emphasized their lack of knowledge of opportunities in civil service, holding that the various governments should recruit employees by advertising jobs more widely [illegible] helping college graduates to [illegible] themselves specifically for such [illegible].

U. S. Bill Forecast On Flood Control For New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—First official confirmation of reports that legislation is being prepared which will make the Connecticut River flood control compact unnecessary, came today in a letter from President Roosevelt made public by Representative William M. Citron, Connecticut congressman-at-large.

The Connecticut representative, a proponent of public power development and author of a bill to establish a $50,000,000 Connecticut Valley Authority similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority in the South, wrote the President recently asking permission to go to the White House to discuss the flood control compact with the President.

The congressman's letter stressed the compact's power provisions which would give Vermont the right to develop hydro-electric power generated by dams built in the flood control project. The letter intimated that "power interests" had given the compact their blessing because they saw in it the chance to "tie up" the last good power sites on the river.

In answer the President wrote:

"I am glad to learn from your letter of April 1 that you are following closely the situation in New England as it may be affected by contemplated legislation for regional flood control. I am sorry that I have not been able to arrange to see you before going away on a vacation, but I understand that Senator Norris is pushing ahead on the legislation and I am sure that no one will be more concerned than he with the protection of the public right in power sites.

"Yours sincerely,
(Signed) "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New York

New York City—Saturdays, 12:30 p. m., WHN, 1010kc

New York Pigeons Fatten On Seeds of Benevolence

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Two New York bird-philanthropists have introduced a novel method of making sure that the pigeons in Manhattan's midtown parks don't go hungry.

Twice daily, at 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., the birds in Bryant Park, just off Times Square, flutter into sudden action at the sight of a uniformed messenger boy who brings them a bag of grain. Nikola Tesla, the electrical inventor, foots the bill. Similarly, acting under the will of an attorney, another messenger boy feeds the pigeons in Central Park.

General Classified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED—For Philadelphia and Cincinnati interior designer with sales experience, qualified to meet high class clientele, must have car, commission and bonus; personal interview REGINA INC 1049 Bardstown Road, Louisville, Ky

SALESMEN WANTED

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave Dept CS New York

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free style books CARDINAL, Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GRADUATE engineer, 30 years' experience in construction, design and selling; available at once. Box 1, 228 Jameson Pl., Reading, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services; $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 25c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON Back Bay, 67-71 Symphony Rd., nr Fenway—2, 3 and 4 rooms, completely renovated $25 and up Restricted tenancy LAF. 0021.

BOSTON—Beautiful suite of late Helen A Nixon, 4 rooms; reduced subrental to Sept.; renewal optional 74 Fenway LAF. 4306, days.

N. Y. C.—A few steps from Fifth Avenue in the low Forties. A delightful quiet apartment on the third floor of a private house. Two spacious, airy rooms, bath, kitchenette. Cross ventilation makes this residence most desirable for summer months; partially furnished; ideal for quiet business couple who appreciate comfort and convenience; refined Monitor-advertised restaurant in building; walk-up, light maid service provided. Yearlease shortest term considered. Phone Vanderbilt 3-2980

WEYMOUTH, MASS. — Ready May 1; attractive, homelike, 3-room heated apt., with bath, modern equipment; ideal for 1 or 2 persons; good residential section, handy to bus and train. J. A. Lane, 40 Summer St. Wey 2217.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

ADVERTISING Specialties create goodwill; everyone appreciates a gift. Ralph W. Dennen Co., 77 Washington St., North, Boston Tel. Laf. 7439

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet to Sept. 1, six-room heated apt., continuous hot water, janitor service; garage COM. 9898 or Box M-2 The Christian Science Moultor, Boston.

SUBLEASE—May-October: large studio room, kitchenette and bath; piano. MOTT, 310 West 78th St., N. Y. C. EN. 2-9664, mornings.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

OPPORTUNITY for one or two children in country home near Jones Beach; attractive sports available; excellent bathing; good school near and careful supervision. PAULINE JENKINS, Seaford L. I., N. Y. Tel. Wantagh 1115

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR SALE—Crystal Beach, Ontario, near Buffalo, furnished summer cottage, two large screened porches, gas, electricity, running water, garage, double lot. Art Kelly, Crystal Beach, or W. A. Morgan, 156 No. Pine Ave., Albany, N. Y.

CARPETS AND RUGS

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive elimination of termites and household vermin. LO 5-6600 500 5 Av., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

AIR-COOLED electrolux refrigerator; used a little over a year; good as new; reasonable. Call Blue Hills 7405 East Milton, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT 3 Bromfield Street BOSTON

FURNITURE REPAIRING

NOW is the time to have your furniture repaired and refinished; 30 yrs experience RICHARD V. OLSON, Hyde Park, Mass. Tel Hyde Park 0309-M

FURRIERS

FURS repaired, remodeled, cold storage. Call and delivery service L. & S. Furs, est. 1911 47 Main St., Marlboro, Mass. Tel. 1744.

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing, remodeling. EXCEPTIONAL VALUES —Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave. corner 29th Street, New York City 4th Floor LOngacre 5-4047

HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTO instructor wanted; must be prompt, efficient and courteous. Dyer's Auto School, 299 Lowell St., Reading, Mass. Phone Read. 0982

COUNSELLOR Christian Scientist, who has had experience in camp organization for co-ed camp. 8474 169th St., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. Republic 9-4792

HOMES TO SHARE

WOMAN would like to share modest home in country with another woman. Peaceful and quiet for studying; garage. Apply 249 Maple St., Danvers, Mass. Tel. 614-W.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

NEWTON, MASS. Attractively furnished room with meals, in quiet, private home; semi-private bath, oil heat, screened porch; lovely trees, pleasant surroundings; will give care if needed. MRS. LENA A. WHITE, 73 Sargent St., Tel. Newton North 2256 or Box G-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

QUIET rooms for rest and study; loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155

Sunny Hours

A Home Meeting the Individual Need
Established 1922—ALBERTA C. FIELDER
Tel. Verona 8-5547 VERONA, N. J.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE 6-room house, oil heat, fireplace, connected garage, screened porch. C. B. WEINZ, 11 Saunders Ter., Wellesley Hills, Mass. WEL. 1908-W

BEVERLY, MASS.—New seven-room house, large pine-panelled living room, fireplace, large landscaped lot among pine groves and fertile fields, two-car garage; moderate price. Inquire A. C. DODGE West Newbury, Mass.

HOUSES FURNISHED

$15—Attractive, 10-room house, well furn., 8 miles from Toronto, Dundas Highway, for summer months, J-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

MODERN Dutch Colonial in exclusive Melrose Highlands section, 6 rooms, bath, open attic, screened porch, fireplace, garage, automatic oil heat; to rent with option of buying. Telephone afternoons Crystal 0464-J (Mass.).

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices Personal Attention
ARTHUR W. FITT 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 331 Washington St. Boston

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary,
BOSTON, April 12, 1937

Notice is hereby given, of the discontinuance of the license of Albany Freight Terminals, Inc., of Boston as a Public Warehouseman within and for the city of Boston by reason of their resignation of said office.

Frederic W. Cook
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

INQUIRIES are invited from manufacturers seeking sales representation on Pacific Coast. T. E. PRINCE, Marketing Service, Russ Bldg., San Francisco

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d New York City

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING - DECORATING
Anywhere Westchester County
FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY
A. SCHUPPAN
Tel. Scarsdale 5412 New York

PAYING GUESTS

BRATTLE INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston, near Christian Science church, transient or permanent guests; meals optional, prices reasonable.

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 16

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. New York City Algonquin 4-6147

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful large airy room, 3rd floor, 4 windows; small room, 2nd floor; piazza, famus shade trees; best home cooking; reasonable rates for summer. Long 9034.

EAST BRAINTREE, MASS.—Opening for elderly people to enjoy all home atmosphere at reasonable rates; flower garden; garage optional; ocean view. MRS. BAILEY 116 Arborway Drive, Tel. BRA 0894-J

N. Y. C., 623 W. 145th St., near Riverside Drive—Private family; large front room for gentleman; running water; best home cooking; all home comforts; moderate.

REAL ESTATE

ALL WESTCHESTER

Varied selection fine homes and estates; quaint farms and acreage; also suburban rentals; furnished summer rentals; reliable information.

GREAT OAKS REALTY, Inc.
Chrysler Bldg., N. Y. VANderbilt 3-7064

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commercial lot in downtown business section; fronting 2 busy streets; $9250. G. R. D., 1314 Holly St., N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIO—Quiet, restful home; large (housekeeping facilities), $8.50; medium, $6.50. Irma Thompson, 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C.

BOSTON—Attractive room with view of Fenway; prefer business woman and Christian Scientist. 104 Hemenway St., Suite 9. Tel. Com. 2662

BOSTON—First block from The Mother Church; large, sunny, quiet, single or double, elevator. 46 Westland Av. Reed, Apt. 40.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave. Attractive rooms, overlooking The Mother Church; transients or permanent. Tel. Com. 4939. M. Peakes.

BOSTON 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; single, comfortable room with running water. Tel. CIRcle 9267.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Light, airy room with running water; in newly decorated home. PR. 4-0326

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Real home atmosphere—beautiful sunny rooms, private bath, large porches, garage; breakfast optional—Koestle, 136 Rich Ave., OAKWOOD 3359

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10. visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242 I. M. NELSON

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5 F.)—Exceptional sunny corner, single, double, redecorated; comfortable, homelike, elevator; references; $5-$8. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 201 West 103rd St., Apt. 3-E—Single and double; convenient transportation; elevator apartment. Reasonable.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Large furnished room and kitchen; also single; facing Drive. UNiversity 4-4847.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PUBLICITY and public relations man, experienced in association and government work; New York trained; available in Washington, D. C. Box 473, 1293 National Press Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Nurse, experienced, capable fond of children, willing, go anywhere; excellent references. Write M-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION—Middle-aged, refined, educated, exp.; elderly lady or couple; refined home. Box K-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

EXPERIENCED secretary, importing, bookkeeping, figuring, interested textiles, interior decorating, desires progress. Write Box F-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED governess, college graduate; willing; assist school or motherless home; drive car; refs. Box G-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

REFINED, educated widow desires position as home or traveling companion; can drive car; Christian Scientists preferred. Box F-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

YOUNG lady wants position as social secretary and traveling companion; type-shorthand, college education, traveled extensively Europe; references. Write Box B-13 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SLIP COVERS

TAILORED to fit in smart fabrics; draperies, upholstery and repairs; reasonable. Howard K. Heath, 3467 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, N. Y. C. OL. 5-4768

SUMMER BOARD

VACATION IN MAINE!—On Lake Cobbosseecontee; comfort, quiet, rest! Modern conveniences, home cooked food; nearby golf and dancing; $20 weekly. For information and reservations address Mrs. Ella Taylor, Winthrop, Maine

SUMMER HOMES

FINGER LAKES region, New York State, famous for scenic beauty and comfort; address this office for summer houses and cottages. JOHN N. ROSS, Goss Building, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR RENT—For July $200 at Drakes Island, Me. (part of mainland), 4 m. from Kennebunkport, 80 m. Boston; new cottage, 150 ft. from ocean and sandy bathing beach; large living and dining room, kitchen, 4 chambers, lavatory with shower, fireplace, electricity, excellent beds, nice place for nice people; references exch.; can be seen by app. week ends, or picture sent on request. Box F-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GREAT DIAMOND ISLAND, Portland, Maine—Completely furnished 8 room cottage, 2 baths, electricity, oil stove, fireplace; golf, tennis. Box M-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LINA CASTI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. — Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios 36th floor.

SONG RECITAL by artist students of ROBERT MALONE
915 Carnegie BENEFIT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND, Barbizon Plaza Salon, June 11, N. Y. C. COL. 5-5800

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON—18 yrs with Paine Furniture Co., Expert upholstering and cabinet making 570 Dudley St., Dorchester Mass. Col 1206

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City Room 503 Chick 4-4408

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS shades Venetian blinds, screens, recurring wood and metal. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New (Mass.) 3900 Milford 1866 Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

APARTMENTS

COMFORTABLE Apartments; quiet home, good food, moderate terms; five minutes sea; telephone 2688 27, Gerald Road, West Worthing

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN—WYE VALLEY. Littledean Guest House, Littledean Glos. 600 ft. up; Grounds, Billiards, Dancing, Tennis, Putting 2½, 3 gns. Illus. Tariff "W.V."

LONDON BEAUMONT ST. PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER W. 2 Good table every comfort bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

SEAFORD, Sussex — Ten minutes walk Christian Science church, shops and station; sea view; moderate terms Hughenden Tel 100.

FLATS TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Comfortably furnished flat for 3 or 4 months; two ladies, central, moderate terms 68 Wickham Avenue.

BOURNEMOUTH—Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need

LONDON—Attractive, comfortably furnished flat; 3 rooms and bath; suitable 2 people; no children; convenient station and buses; 5 guineas per week; references given and exchanged. M. W. WITTS, 38 Fairfax Road, Hampstead, London N. W. 6.

HOUSES TO LET

BARNES—Unfurnished house, 7 large rooms, kitchenette bath, electric light; suitable to sub-let part if desired. Apply 3 Coval Road, East Sheen. Tel. Pro. 4357

BOGNOR REGIS—Comfortably furnished bungalow South aspect 7 rooms, sleep four garden, 3 mins. sea To let May 1-October 1 Box M-2727—BCM/CSM London

COME to CORNWALL! Small, well furnished seaside bungalows to let; any period; lovely sands, quiet place Nelson Carter, PRAH Sands, Marazion, Cornwall

OXFORD—7-roomed house, modern conveniences, C. H. W., central, quiet, near Christian Science church. CUNNINGHAM, 24 St. John St. Tel. 2392. 3 gns. per week, end June to September. Alternatively would take paying guests.

RICHMOND—Overseas visitors, large furnished house, charming position, 2 mins. Richmond Bridge; lounge, drawing-dining, conservatory-lounge, 5-6 bedrooms (gas fires, h. and c.), bath, e. l., all conveniences; garden, garage, boats, boathouse. Tel. Popesgrove 4151. 1, Park Rd., E. Twickenham Middx.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ATTRACTIVE old Sussex Farm House, modern conveniences; excellent catering; 2½ gns. p. w. MRS. BOWERMAN, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Sussex (Northiam 62)

SEAFORD, SUSSEX—Small, comfortable, refined guest house; 5 minutes sea, 1 minute buses. MRS. BOWMAN, Somerhill, Surrey Rd.

SUSSEX DOWNS Guests received, modern house; glorious views, central; peaceful; from 3 gns. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing

POST VACANT

SURBITON, Surrey—Reliable resident maid needed, good home; please write Box W-714, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

ACCOUNTANT-Secretary, important company, now in voluntary liquidation, seeks similar post in Guildford district or elsewhere; wide experience; hard worker, organiser; fluent Spanish, some German. Reply WATSON, "Guthrie," Wood St., Guildford

CAFE, CONFECTIONERY position required locally. Experienced Cash Desk, Counter, Waitress. Could take charge. Little, Meadowsweet Arley Rd., PARKSTONE Dorset.

LADY housekeeper or companion help would like post; Christian Science home preferred; very good needlewoman. Box W-720, BCM/CSM, London.

WANTED in July, secretarial or teaching post. Experienced teacher, higher certificate N. F. U. Miss M. K. Allen, Drumilly, Loughgall, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland

ROOMS TO LET

RICHMOND, Surrey — Divan sittingrooms; meals optional; select locality; near Christian Science church. MRS. ALLEN, 43 Halford Rd.

ROOMS WANTED

SOUTHWEST ENGLAND—Board residence required, July 10 to 24; couple and baby; close sea, sandy shore. Box W-715, BCM/CSM, London

TEACHERS

Florence Hinton, L. T. C. L.—Soloist Teacher, Singing, Voice Production, Pianoforte and Theory. 58 Hartland Way, Shirley, Croydon. Springpark 2591

WANTED

BIRMINGHAM—Competent daily cook general; take entire charge small flat. Butler, 233 Bristol Rd., Edgbaston.

England

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
Foot Comfort Specialists
23 Palace Avenue Phone 5686

A. E. Dey Ltd
GROCER and BUTCHER
HYDE ROAD CORNER
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

PLYMOUTH

COME TO Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS and HOLIDAY WEAR
in all departments
4a, 5 and 6 Strand. Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

PHONE 4080
CASTLE GARAGE
(Torquay, Ltd.)
NEAR CASTLE CIRCUS
MOTOR ENGINEERS
Repairs of Any Description
HIGH PRESSURE GREASING from 2/6

F. S. SCOBLE
High-Class Family Butcher
86 Belgrave Road 'phone 3238
33 Ilsham Road 'phone 2644

GOODEVE & SON
Complete House Furnishers
Agents for Staples, Vi-Spring, Vono, Slumberland and Deepsleep Mattresses and Divans
Divanette and Put-U-Up Bed-Settees
Stains Greenwich and Nairn Linoleum
PAID FREE
ABBEY ROAD, TORQUAY
'Phone 2061

J. F. Rockhey Ltd.
A Varied and Extensive Selection of
Beach Wear - Swim Suits
Torquay and Newton Abbot

T. Oliver & Sons
(1934) LTD
Complete House Furnishers
House and Estate Agents, etc.
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

W. A. TOLLEY
Practical Shirtmaker
3 Torwood Street
Burberry and Aquascutum Depot
Phone 3501

T. L. Harding & Sons LIMITED
MARKET STREET
PLUMBERS and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Central Heating Installations
PHONE 2279

DORSET

DORCHESTER

Judge Jeffreys' Lodgings
16th Century Show House of Wessex
Genuine ANTIQUES with a Guarantee.
Restaurant and Tea Rooms

POOLE and District

Come to
WALTERS' GARAGE
Any make of car supplied. Repairs by expert mechanics. Driving tuition for "L" test. Specialists in car and wireless batteries by

Exide
Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
Lower Parkstone
2 mins. from Christian Science church
Tel. Parkstone 705-706

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

Inexpensive Younger Style
Gowns, Frocks and Suits
Ground Floor
JOLLY & SON, Ltd., Bristol

LANNING & JUDD
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol
Special Spring Offer
NO ADVANCE PRICE
10-inch British Mower 13/11
14-inch Double Cylinder Creto Roller 25/6
Best Garden Spade 3/11, Fork 3/3
General Ironmongery

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL
(Continued)

CHARLES Ltd
Complete House Furnishers
44/47 BROADMEAD
Phone 25670 Established 1860
BRISTOL

Offers to Those Who Find Purchase Out-of-Income

a convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.

TAYLOR'S Ltd.
COLLEGE GREEN, Bristol
Spring 1937
Linens for Loose Covers, Rosebank Novelties, New Nets for Curtains and Household Linens of high reputation.
PHONE 20225

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS

CHELTENHAM

H. M. V. Refrigerators
F. H. BASTIN & SON
(TEL. 2977)
Regd. Electrical Contractors
Little Promenade 86 Winchcombe St. and 230 Bath Rd.

Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/4 Winchcombe St. Tel. 2733

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

BOURNEMOUTH'S
Premier FURNISHING STORE
THREE acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Two furnished homes built in the showrooms. Travel bureau. Bargain floor. Pick of the world's newest furnishing ideas.

J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton, Southbourne

Shop With Confidence at
BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

ALFRED CAVE Ltd.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
DELIVERIES TO ALL DISTRICTS
Many Nationally Advertised Goods Stocked
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2741

Anderson McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH
The Speciality Shop for IRISH LINENS
Household and Decorative Linen
Handkerchiefs, Lingerie etc.

A. JONES & SONS LTD.
Comfort Shoe Specialists
GERVIS PLACE BOURNEMOUTH
THE ARCADE BOSCOMBE
695 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOSCOMBE
855 WIMBORNE ROAD, MOORDOWN

Jarrold's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 8750/6751

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Specialty
TEL. 2016

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

TAILORS
for particular men and women
ROWE & EDMONDS, Ltd.
53 Palmerston Road Southsea

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

HAMPSHIRE

SOUTHAMPTON

S. B. LOWMAN & SONS
Tel. 74061
78 to 84 Portswood Road, Southampton
Caterers for Wedding Receptions and Other Occasions
At Our Cafe, 91 Above Bar (Separate Entrance) or elsewhere.

KENT

BROMLEY

BUILDER & DECORATOR
11 ALBION RD.
LEWISHAM
J. H. FLETCHER
REPAIRS
DISTANCE NO OBJECT
PHONE-LEE GREEN 2589

PRIME SCOTCH BEEF
SOUTHDOWN MUTTON
Telephone Ravensbourne 3778 and 9
Ladstone Ltd
PURVEYORS OF MEAT 23 WIDMORE RD BROMLEY, KENT, also at 12 Royal Parade CHISLEHURST KENT. Tel. Chislehurst 110
Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167

W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

George Pyrke & Sons
Home Furnishers
Removal and Storage Contractors
147-148 High Street, Bromley, Kent
Tel.: Ravensbourne 2601-2602

BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
E. A. VICKERS & SON
Limited
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
DECORATIONS - Window Cleaning
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
BROMLEY
SEVENOAKS
CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

SEVENOAKS

A. V. CRAZE
Florist
123 High Street
Cable Victor Phone 358
"Say It With Flowers"

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
A. A. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars Lock Ups
Open Day and Night
Rock Thorpe & Watson LTD
GROSVENOR ROAD TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 Phone 1085

Correct Gentlemen's Wear
School Outfits
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Near Central Station 'Phone 2727

T. WIMHURST & SON
Builders, Plumbers and High Class Decorators
62 Dudley Road Tel. 1232

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

STAFFORDSHIRE

WOLVERHAMPTON

Hall's Table Waters
Specialities:
Grape Fruit Crush
Dry Ginger Ale
Limoda and Limora, etc.
E. E. HALL & CO.
NEWBRIDGE Phone 51051

Winifred Brettell
The House for Personal Attention in
ATTIRE FOR LADIES
Phone 20005 56, Darlington Street

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

W. D. HAYWARD
46 George St., Croydon Tel. 1126
HIGH CLASS STATIONERY
And Fancy Leather Goods

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT
(Continued)

DONALD VINCE & CO. LTD.

DAIMLER LANCHESTER
TRIUMPH HILLMAN PONTIAC
Any Make—New and Used
8 Park Lane and Park Street
CROYDON
Tel. 5775

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating

KINGSTON and SURBITON

EVELYN ANNE LTD
Town and Country Clothes
OF
INDIVIDUALITY
Elmbridge 3474 18 Claremont Road Surbiton

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office & Works: 51 KEW RD., RICHMOND

WRIGHT BROS. LTD
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
TABLE D'HÔTE LUNCHEON 1/6
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING.
RICHMOND, SURREY.
Early Closing Day Wednesday.

Tel. Park 7211
BURGESS'S
103 WALMER ROAD
Est'd 1864
LAUNDRY
North Kensington W. 10
Try Our Economy Service

SUTTON

ARTHUR BEAN
Builders and Decorators
STATION ROAD, BELMONT and GROVE ROAD, SUTTON
Modern Decorations and Central Heating
House Maintenance and All Classes of Repairs
Carried Out by Expert Workmen

DUGANS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
Agents for Chilprufe and Jaeger Wool Underwear
24 High St. Sutton Ph. Sutton 608

SUSSEX

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

HETHERIN

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Reginald Robin—a Sign of Spring

"Spring has come! Spring has come!" mooed the calm capable cow, eating her supper in Farmer Ben's big barn. "Soon I will be out in the pasture. I shall be eating green grass and clover and buttercups."

"I've been out with the plow already, and not the snow plow either," neighed the stout strong horse. "Doing the south field this morning. But still winterish. Farmer Ben had on his pink and green striped sweater. But he'd left off his ear-muffs. You always know spring is here when Farmer Ben leaves off his ear-muffs."

"Once I heard somebody say to somebody else outside my pen," grunted the plump pink pig, "something about winter lingering in the lap of spring. That's what they call poetry. I've never forgotten it."

"Roger, Reuben, and Robert, Farmer Ben's sturdy sons, are playing marbles," neighed the stout strong horse. "That's another sign spring is here. The next thing they'll be playing baseball and then it will be as good as summer."

It was the supper hour in Farmer Ben's big barn. Late sunlight came in through the westerly windows that Farmer Ben, who was always

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I See a Robin," a Child Called

thoughtful of his animals, had had made in the wall so that the calm capable cow and the stout strong horse could look out from their stalls and enjoy the sunset.

The door from the inside to the outside pen of the plump pink pig was open. The calm capable cow munched her hay. The stout strong horse chewed his oats. The plump pink pig, who didn't like hay or oats but liked everything else and lots of it, was happy at his trough. And Reginald Robin, who lived in the barn during the winter and had been sharing oats with the stout strong horse, swung on a rope that Farmer Ben had thoughtfully put up for him to swing on. Farmer Ben had noticed that robins like to swing on clotheslines in summer so he put up a clothesline for Reginald Robin in winter, though of course his good wife Henrietta didn't hang the wash on it.

"I'm a sign that spring is here," chirped Reginald Robin.

"You've been here all winter," grunted the plump pink pig.

"I mean when I go out and fly about," chirped Reginald Robin.

"And how's that, Reginald?" neighed the stout strong horse.

"People see me," chirped Reginald Robin. "They don't know I've been here all winter, so they think I've just come back. I went out this morning and I perched on a tree near a schoolhouse to watch the children trooping to school. One child saw me.

"'Spring is here! Spring is here!' cried the child. 'I see a robin.'

"He called other children, boys and girls with their shining morning faces and their books under their arms. And they all said to each other, 'Spring is here! Spring is here!' And one child said, 'We must call Teacher. She must see the robin.'

"So they called the teacher and she put on her hat and came out and said, 'Spring is here! Spring is here! Somebody go call Mr. Parsons.' And then all the children hurried into the school to call Mr. Parsons."

"He's the Principal," mooed the calm capable cow.

"So I guessed," chirped Reginald Robin. "Anyway, Mr. Parsons didn't stop for his hat. He came running out without a topcoat either. And when he saw me he said, 'Well! Well! Well! Spring is here! Spring is here indeed!'"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A bit of cryptographic comment on the present labor situation is shared by a member of a Chicago puzzle club:

ABD FEDC GH ABD IFA-EGJK

IALFMD NOIA BCPD QDDK

GLFRFKCADE QX C BFLDE NCK

GK C BGA ECX JBDK ABD

HCLNDL BCE RGKD AG AGJK.

Factual Figuring

To 80 per cent of 40 —— add the average price of one pound of candy priced at 60 cents, 56 cents, 75 cents, 80 cents, and 44 cents ——; subtract the percentage gained by a merchant who bought goods for $200 and sold them for $210 ——; multiply by the number of feet in ⅔ of a yard ——; and divide by XC ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different nine-letter words from the nine letters given below. Use all nine letters in each word:

A E G I L M N N T

A Riddle

Another member of the Chicago puzzle club shares the following riddle: What is 4-7 of weather and 4-5 of wheat.

Artists and Their Works

A reader from Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, shares the following "matching" exercise. Can you identify the famous paintings named with the artists who did them?

1	Miss Bowles	Rosa Bonheur	
2	The Angelus	Edwin Landseer	
3	The Torn Hat	Joshua Reynolds	1
4	The Horse Fair	Jean F. Millet	
5	Twilight	Winslow Homer	
6	Baby Stuart	Jazef Israels	
7	Fog Warning	Hofmann	
8	Saved	Anthony Van Dyck	
9	Christ in Temple	Anton Mauve	
10	Waiting	Thomas Sully	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Great Aim

A great aim is a powerful protection to a youth.

A man with an overmastering purpose is a great elevating energizing power in a community. His projectile force shows them that he is dead in earnest, that he has an object in life, and that he proposes to gain it. His face is set like a flint toward his aim. Obstacles melt before such a purpose.—Marden.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Song of the Bow

When David lamented over the passing of Saul, his enemy, and of Jonathan, his closest friend, he gave orders that "the children of Judah" should be taught what our Common Version describes as "the use of the bow" (II Sam. 1:18).

It may be noted, however, that the phrase "the use of" does not occur in the original text, and simply represents the conjecture of the translators as to what words should be supplied at this point to complete the sense. There is now general agreement among scholars that "the Bow" is the name given to a song which, in verses 19 to 27 is quoted from the "book of Jasher" (or "Book of the Upright"), an early volume which is now known to us only by name (verse 18.) This "Song of the Bow" (as the Revised Version has it) is set down in typical Hebrew poetry, and doubtless gained its name from the reference to Jonathan's bow in verse 22.

What They Say

True Knowledge

"Disease, pain, and trouble are due to ignorance. Knowledge cures all. The only difficulty is getting the right kind of knowledge."—Dr. George Parrish, Los Angeles City Health Officer.

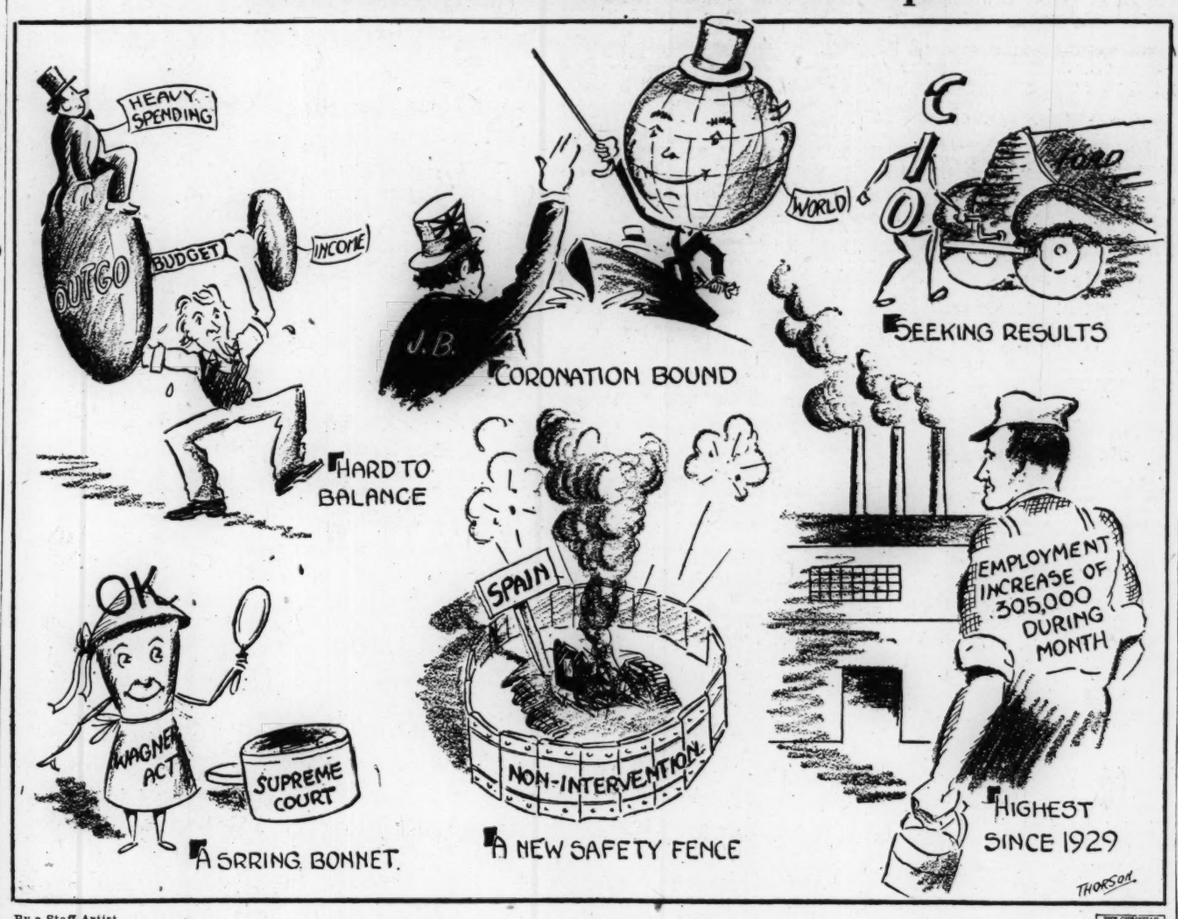
Progress

"If progress in the use of power for better living slows down it will be largely our own fault. If it speeds up it will be largely through your co-operation."—Dr. Lillian Gilbreth.

Re-employment

"Our greatest primary task is to put people back to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously."—Mr. Charles P. Taft.

The Cartoonist Looks Back Over April



By a Staff Artist

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Balloon Race

In this race four guests compete at one time. Each is told to walk the length of the room, carrying a balloon balanced on the bowl of a clay bubble pipe, while the pipe is in the mouth. The balloon may not be touched with the hand, and no player is allowed to go on walking when the balloon floats off the pipe. He is obliged to stop and replace it with his hands, before going forward.—D. M. Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Humorist: In the days of silent pictures, a producer tells us, the players made up their own dialogue during the shooting of the scenes. Nowadays the dialogue is sometimes based to a certain extent on the story or play from which the film is taken.

Detroit News: In many ways the older wars were not as costly. Marlborough, when ammunition ran low at Lille, would wait for the defenders to fire a cannon ball so he could fire it back.

Punch: A prominent airplane-maker says that airplanes will never be very much cheaper. But parachutes, sooner or later, are sure to come down.

San Francisco Chronicle: The Westinghouse invention—a machine that remembers everything—is designed for the office or home too small for an elephant.

Montreal Star: A survey shows modern students are taller than their fathers. But whose fault is it that the fathers are always short?

Sunbonnet Sue

I sometimes wish my maple desk
Would sing the song to me,
That birds and leaves and gentle rain
Sang to the maple tree.
L.M.
Don Hero

Always Returns

Revenge is like a boomerang. Although for a time it flies in the direction in which it is hurled, it takes a sudden curve, and returning, hits your own head the heaviest blow of all.—J. M. Mason.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Individual Traveling Cases

When a young girl yearned to do something to earn money, her mother planned a very simple way for her to do so and at the same time learn a few simple business principles. This mother designed some clever little traveling cases in which face cloths could be carried. The outer portion was made from linen or crash and was lined with rubber cloth. On the outside she drew simple pictures of animals, such as a puppy with a hat on and a suitcase at his side. This design was outlined and the flap of the case snapped down to hold the colored wash cloth in place. On some for small girls, the mother made pictures of dolls going on a trip. When these were shown to mothers about to go traveling, many were eager to buy these waterproofed cases.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Babe Ruth's Stand

Here is something the newspapers did not print: Babe Ruth, for years the idol of baseball fans, was recently approached by the brewing interests to permit them to take his picture with a bottle of beer, which they would use for advertising, and for which they would have been willing to pay him a tidy sum. His answer is noteworthy:

"No! I have autographed too many baseballs for the boys of America to think of helping advertise the sale of beer. Many of these boys regard me as a hero, and I'll not do anything to lessen their esteem of me."

Good for him! Would to God more of our outstanding Americans would take a similar stand.—*Oak Street Baptist Church Messenger* (Burlington, Iowa).

In Lighter Vein

Just the Man

The tightrope walker, who had been at liberty for months, received a sudden call from his agent and he rushed downtown to get the big news.

"I have something very special for you," informed the agent. "Did you ever see men walking up and down in front of a place with signs on their backs, picketing the spot?"

The tightrope walker wrinkled his brow.

"Sure I have," he said. "But what has that got to do with me?"

"Just this," stated the agent. "The fellow that the union wants you to picket has his shop on the third floor."

Subtle

The dramatic critic was approached by the producer whose show had been panned the previous evening.

"You were very severe on my play," said the producer. "What was really so bad about it?"

"I didn't like the way you handled your lights," replied the critic.

"What was wrong with them?"

"They were on!" — Wall Street Journal.

Safe

Whatever trouble Adam had,
No man in days of yore
Could say, when Adam cracked a joke,
"I've heard that one before."
—Cotton Ginner's Journal.

And Crops?

"Were the farmers out your way hit by the recent rainy spell?"

"I should say they were. Filling-stations receipts fell off as much as 50 per cent."

Can't Read

A Mexican gazed through the bars at County Jailer H. E. Cox.

"Can you read and write?" demanded Cox during the booking process.

"Can write, not read," replied the prisoner.

"Write your name, then," said Cox. The Mexican scrawled huge letters across the page.

"What is that you wrote?" inquired the puzzled jailer.

"I don't know," said the Mexican, "I told you I can't read."—Imperial Valley Press.

Mutual Consolation

Said the father at his daughter's wedding:

"It's hard to lose a beautiful daughter."

His friend, with much feeling, replied:

"It's much harder to lose the plain ones."—Pearson's.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Eligibility

Question: In our society, officers, except the First Reader and the board, may serve longer than three years, if re-elected. In the case of the board, the two members who have served longest must come off for one year. When the agenda for the annual meeting was sent out, there were contained the names of the officers then serving, and opposite each one who had served three years or more, the length of time, also in regard to board members, the names of those eligible to serve again. This outlining seemed to save time in the meeting. But is it correct for action to be suggested beforehand in this manner?

Answer: In matters having to do with an election it is important to be extremely careful not to do anything that might affect individual rights injuriously; and yet it is proper to furnish needed information. When there are eligibility rules to be observed which would render certain members ineligible, it is permissible to indicate the names of those ineligible, either by oral announcement at the meeting, or by posting lists of members on which those ineligible are marked, or by including information in the notice as in this case.

To indicate eligibility, however, would be improper unless applied to the entire membership, and not merely to those eligible for re-election for some office.

Quotation For Today

OUR life is what our thoughts make it.
—MARCUS AURELIUS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unselfishness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Arlington, Mass.

A mother was packing a box with discarded clothing for a charitable organization while her small son and daughter looked on. Handing her a garment, the boy remarked, "I think it's strange, Mother, that poor people like only old clothes. I wouldn't."

Without attempting to enlighten her five-year-old, the mother said gently, "I know the people who receive this box will be delighted with our things." She was reaching for the cover when her daughter interjected.

"Wait a minute, Mother. I want my blue skirt back." Too amazed to voice her disappointment, she complied, while the little girl proceeded to explain.

"I can't help thinking of what Bobbie just said, Mother, and I want to ask you a favor. Please let me send my new plaid skirt instead of this old blue one! Just think of how pleased some poor little girl will be when she finds a brand-new skirt among all the old things!"

Her mother agreed, expecting a daily outburst of regret. One morning as she adjusted the blue skirt and brushed the child's bright curls, she remarked, "You must be tired of this same old skirt, dear!"

"I have felt that way once in a while, but when I think of how surprised and pleased some little girl must have been with my new plaid skirt, it makes me so happy inside, I forget all about myself."

Daily Anecdote

Unforgettable

The power of the great Spurgeon to impress his saving message upon the hearts and minds of his listeners is demonstrated in the following incident.

A man had journeyed a long way to hear the great minister. When he returned home, a friend asked, "What do you think of Spurgeon?"

"Nothing at all," the man replied.

"Nothing at all!" the friend repeated in astonishment.

"No," said the man; "but I can never forget his Saviour."

For the Scrapbook

Behavior Before Company

It is by vivacity and wit that man shines in company; but trite jokes and loud laughter reduce him to a buffoon.—Chesterfield.

Truth

The old faiths light their candles all about, but burly Truth comes by and blows them out. — Lizette Woodsworth Reese.

Unwise

He who accustoms himself to buy superfluities may be obliged, ere long, to sell his necessities.—C. Simmons.

Early Indication

Unless a tree has borne blossoms in spring, you will vainly look for fruit on it in autumn.—Hare.

The Intellectual

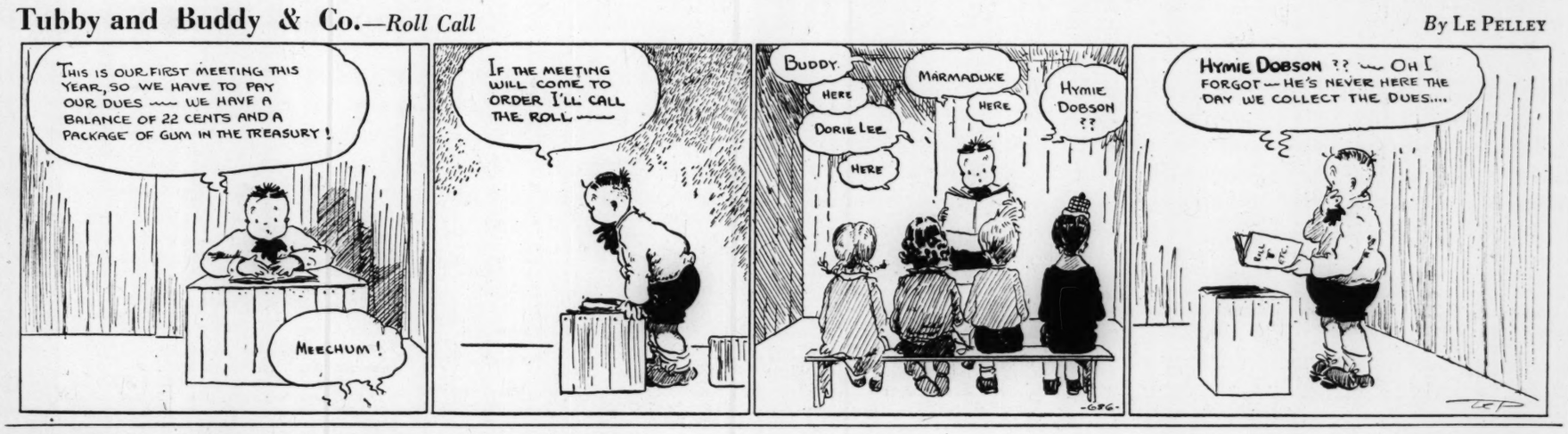
If we encountered a man of rare intellect we should ask him what books he read.—Emerson.

Judgment

Judge a man by his questions rather than by his answers.—Voltaire.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Roll Call*

By LE PELLEY


THIS IS OUR FIRST MEETING THIS YEAR, SO WE HAVE TO PAY OUR DUES — WE HAVE A BALANCE OF 22 CENTS AND A PACKAGE OF GUM IN THE TREASURY!
MEECHUM!
IF THE MEETING WILL COME TO ORDER I'LL CALL THE ROLL —
BUDDY
HERE
MARMADUKE
HERE
HYMIE DOBSON ??
DORIE LEE
HERE
HYMIE DOBSON ?? — OH I FORGOT — HE'S NEVER HERE THE DAY WE COLLECT THE DUES....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Big One, All Right*

By CARMACK

OOM-PA
PA-OOM-
Today I thought I heard another frog near the lagoon and wow! did it sound like a giant! —
PA
Yeow!" I said to myself-"He must be almost as big as I am!"
OOM-UM-PA
Well, did I get a surprise!
PA-OOM-
PA-
It was only a man playing a big horn!

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The idea of the sit-down strike must have been originated by a hired man on a hot day when the farmer had gone to town.

Factual Figuring: 32 plus 63, minus 5, times 2, divided by 90 equals 2.

Letter Juggling: Alignment, Lamenting.

Riddle: Correct! "WHAT" is 4/7 of "weather" and 4/5 of "wheat."

Artists and Their Works: Miss Bowles—Joshua Reynolds; The Angelus—Jean F. Millet; The Torn Hat—Thomas Sully; The Horse Fair—Rosa Bonheur; Twilight—Anton Mauve; Baby Stuart—Anthony Van Dyck; Fog Warning—Winslow Homer; Saved—Sir Edwin Landseer; Christ in the Temple—Hofmann; Waiting—Jazef Israels.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Bringing Up Parents

"BE A GOOD boy—Be a good girl." Fathers and mothers may now realize it is easier said than done. They are telling themselves to be good parents, and find that one requisite for this achievement is knowing how.

To that end, Miss Alice Sowers, parent education specialist of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, has conducted an inquiry—2000 children deep—into the young idea of the ideal parent. Results indicate that the judgment children pass on parents compares favorably with that which parents pass on children. No wonder mothers and fathers are willing to listen, for some day when a child has decided to have parents he may require them to fill out an application blank for this most important of positions, and they may want to know the answers to such questions as these:

Why do you want to be my parent? To regard me as an extension of your own personality? To own somebody? To dictate to somebody?

Do you expect children to do as you say, but never notice that you don't always practice what you preach?

What about allowing a child privileges on the ground that other children are allowed similar ones?

Do you know that if you don't let a child attract some of your attention by his good works he may try to attract it by less worthy behavior?

Do you know that what your children are likely to most admire in parents is good manners?

Do you make edicts in fits of emotion, or in periods of quiet reasoning?

Are you aware that children as a rule do not resent firm discipline if it is obviously fair?

Would you expect to gain a child's respect by letting him coax you out of a decision taken after proper thought on going to movies, staying out later than usual to play, or on other privileges?

Would you be disappointed in a child who did not wish to follow in your footsteps, to succeed where you had wished to succeed?

Would you recognize a child as an individual who might not share your prejudices or inclinations?

Some of these questions were answered by Miss Sowers' study. Others were not. Happy the parent who has not forgotten the child's point of view he or she once held, who can see the lions in the garden shrubbery when imagination demands such vision, but who can foresee the disillusion in a child's heart at an elder's promise unhonored. It was Lincoln Steffens who observed that a grown-up's bad man may be a boy's good man: a "bad politician" had kept a promise to give young Lincoln a pair of stilts while people who thought themselves better made similar promises without even intending to keep them.

After all, being a good parent depends in considerable measure on knowing how a child tries to measure up to an elder's ideas of propriety without doing injury to codes of youth that elders sometimes forget.

Actor, Craftsman, Gentleman

REFINEMENTS of playwriting, stage direction and acting were brought to the American theater by William Gillette. He was the last American disciple of the Scribe school of the well-made play—the play as a machine. The generation that came after him would not go to the bother of composing melodrama as if it were a watch, with every scene, every word, functioning in explanation of the plot. Nor would any American stage director other than Mr. Gillette's contemporary, David Belasco, take the trouble to build every incident out of visual detail.

It was a method, to be sure, that has proved more useful in this modern day in the pictorial medium of motion pictures than in a theater that must provide deepened character interest as a means of holding audiences.

The significance of Gillette's example lay in the quality of his workmanship. It was that quality, continually before American playwrights for more than thirty years, that spurred others in some degree to look to their craftsmanship. As an actor, Gillette was crafty in the ways of the theater, as will be remembered by those who saw in action the twenty-minute build-up he gave to his entrance as the great detective in "Sherlock Holmes."

Sherlock was his top note as playwright and actor, so far as popular approval was concerned. He made the character so much of his own that Conan Doyle humorously complained that the creature of his imagination had been abducted by the American who dramatized and acted him.

Gillette was a leader in the finesse of his stage management. To him the theater owes the illuminating phrase, "the illusion of the first time" as a touchstone for spontaneity in acting. His "Held by the Enemy" and "Secret Service" were two of the best of the American Civil War plays, and his farces from the German, "All the Comforts of Home" and "The Private Secretary," contributed for many years to the gaiety of the English-speaking theater.

In the theater and out, Gillette was ever the inconspicuous gentleman, a credit as well as an ornament to his profession.

A World League of Peace?

A REMARKABLE document declaring for a world League of Peace as opposed to one of war has appeared in London over signatures representing all shades of British political opinion. This document says:

> We believe that the ideals of the League [of Nations] represent the only road toward lasting peace. But we believe that the way to restore the League is not to turn it into an international war office, but rather to prove that it is an effective instrument for reconciliation, for the settlement of international disputes by pacific means, and for the removal of the causes of war.

The signatories are Lords Arnold, Astor, Lothian, Rennell, Sanderson, Trenchard and Hardinge, Dame Edith Lyttleton, Sir Edward Grigg, Canon Charles E. Raven, Sir Francis O. Lindley, Sir John Fisher Williams, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Henry Carter, and the Rev. Daniel Soper.

These highly informed and influential individuals hold that whatever may have seemed possible when there was a prospect of the League of Nations becoming world-wide, it is now necessary to revise its scope seeing that only three out of the seven great powers can be counted upon as its supporters:

> To commit ourselves not only to economic but to automatic military action, instead of equipping the League to do justice as between nations, is simply to increase and not diminish the risk of explosion. . . . By far the most urgent duty of the League today is to formulate the practical proposals which it thinks would remove the main causes of international conflict.

These words represent views now widely held in Britain. The case presented is one that has to be faced by all nations. It is one which must sooner or later so evolve that a unanimous answer can be given by the nations.

A Floor Under Prices

THE action of President Roosevelt in sidetracking the Miller-Tydings price maintenance bill may well focus attention upon the network of state price control and fair trade practice laws that has been swiftly and unspectacularly spread over the nation. Senator Tydings reports that thirty-seven states have passed laws authorizing the manufacturer to set and maintain the price at which his product shall be sold. Most of these laws have been passed since the NRA was invalidated. Great impetus was given to these measures by the decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the Illinois and California price maintenance laws.

Ostensibly the underlying purpose in all this legislating is to preserve competition by outlawing those practices that would destroy competition. Foes of these measures argue, however, that they go far beyond the stated objective and would permit the entrenchment of the small retailers and wholesalers in power where they cannot be reached even by legitimate competition.

Of all these measures, the Miller-Tydings bill and the state price maintenance laws, to which the bill would give federal sanction, are the most far reaching in their potential effects. By definition these measures are designed to eliminate "loss leaders"—those products which are sold below cost to attract trade.

By permitting the manufacturer to set the price at which his products will be sold, these measures would obviously attain this constructive end. Moreover, it is argued in their favor that they in no way destroy competition. Price fixing is permitted, but only on a perpendicular scale—that is, from manufacturer, to wholesaler, to retailer. Two or more manufacturers are forbidden to fix prices.

But it is possible that competition may not have been so well protected as is contended in the foregoing analysis. Horizontal price fixing is possible if the manufacturer merely knows what the other manufacturer's price is going to be. Under price maintenance laws, this information is easy to come by.

Moreover, such measures may eliminate the competitive advantages that one store enjoys because of its greater efficiency, location or size. One retailer, for instance, may have so organized his business that he can afford to sell a "No-Rumple" shirt at $1.30, whereas a less efficient retailer must sell the same shirt for $1.50 in order to make any profit. Under these laws the manufacturer might set $1.50 as the price at which all retailers must sell his product. The consumer would thereby be deprived of the lower price at which the better-run store could sell, and the store would lose some of the advantage inherent in its greater efficiency. Furthermore, there is no assurance that pressure will not be brought on the manufacturer to set his prices so high that an exorbitant profit will be assured to all.

Such effects might result, as President Roosevelt has indicated, in rising prices and the depletion of purchasing power. On the other hand it must be taken into account that big business units, employing ruthless competition, may bring temporary price savings to the consumers, only to mulct the consumers finally when the competitors are driven from the field.

However, the question may be reasonably asked if unfair trade practices cannot be specifically prohibited without laying a vast floor of price maintenance laws over the entire nation. It should be possible to outlaw "loss leaders" by simply outlawing them, without "freezing" retail prices and removing another great area of the national economy from the operation of free competition.

Super-Cowboy

Book News of the Day

WHILE the tall tale is not peculiar to America, it has flourished enormously on American soil. America's gigantic landscape, its energy, its violent climate, its swift migrations, have no doubt had something to do with it; and fundamentally Americans are a primitive people, not yet over their fondness for giants. At any rate, with them "bigger" has always been synonymous with "better," and in describing the exploits of their national heroes they have dealt chiefly in superlatives.

Tall tales have ever been favored in the cattle country, but a folk hero for them to cluster about has been long in appearing; possibly because of the fierce individuality of the cowboy, who, taking a leaf from the Indian, likes to brag about himself; possibly because of the really almost unbelievable feats of some actual characters, whose strength and skill are still remembered vividly and painfully.

* * *

At any rate, Pecos Bill has not yet lived long enough in the imagination of the short grass and mesquite country to have attained his full stature. Still, James Cloyd Bowman in PECOS BILL (Chicago: Albert Whitman. $2.50) has collected from folklore society reports, from current newspapers and from the lips of living cowboys enough heroic episodes to make the super-cowboy the equal of Davy Crockett, who could climb a cactus bush with a wildcat under one arm and a porcupine under the other without getting scratched; although he is not yet quite in the class of Paul Bunyan with his blue ox, Babe, whose left hind foot covered the state of Kansas.

Bill's mother lived up in central Texas; but one day when Bill was four years old she decided to move; she had seen smoke thirty-five miles away, and she didn't like to be crowded. Bill was spilled out of the wagon at the Pecos Crossing, and grew up with the coyotes, absorbing much valuable lore from them. Convinced, reluctantly, that he was human, he became the greatest cowboy that ever lived. He invented the modern science of cowpunching. His rawhide reata was twice as long as the equator, and he could rope anything this side of China. He taught cow ponies to pitch. All the bag of tricks that outlaws unwind at rodeos—sunfishing, skyscraping, corkscrewing, cakewalking and straight bucking—all these Bill invented, along with bulldogging and fancy roping, so that the world might enjoy the Wild West show.

* * *

He originated a perpetual motion ranch which ran itself; all the cowboys had to do was sit in the shade and tell tall tales. He rode into outlaw camps on a Wouser, a cross between a mountain lion and a grizzly bear and three times as big as a cow pony, whipping it with the great-granddaddy of all rattlesnakes, twelve feet long and as big as a man's thigh. His greatest exploit consisted in roping and riding a cyclone across Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. In its rage the cyclone gouged out the Grand Canyon, and the depression Bill made in leaping off to safety is Death Valley.

Bill finally disappeared, some say to a cowman's paradise in some hidden mountain valley, others claiming that he is riding the ranges beyond the sunset. At any rate, he is a valuable addition to American folklore. May his shadow never grow less.

Dr. Bowman has done a good job of collecting and arranging the material, although he seems at times unsure of his cowboy lingo.

K. C. K.

"Squawk!"

Are Fascists Folks?

ROME

I HAPPENED to land up in Bari at the time of a Fascist rally. The secretary of the party, who might be considered to hold the highest place in the Fascist hierarchy after Signor Benito Mussolini himself, was the guest of honor, so the Barians had every reason to be exuberant. It looked like a big night and I was glad to be there. I had always wanted to see Fascists with bells on.

Yet it turned out to be not a very rousing celebration. Not "hot." The welkin did not ring. No one seemed to be burning with patriotism, to be glowing with imperial ardor, or eager to knock off the hat of somebody for not saluting something. It was much more like a friendly picnic, a Fourth of July picnic in the grove down by the creek.

The city, which is a decidedly attractive one, was well-lighted and much-beflagged. There were many large posters on the main street with the words D U X, or "Long Live the Duce," or with quotations from him. Across two of the main avenues were strung huge electric letters, spelling "Long Live the Leader." The Mayor and local party chief had printed appeals, urging the citizens to celebrate in a way worthy of Bari and of Fascism.

A couple of hundred people were standing before the party headquarters looking up at the second story trying to catch a glimpse of the secretary. Through the windows I saw many uniformed boys. There were scores of other boys with uniforms about the station. Many of them were very young, some with antiquated rifles.

The main avenues resembled an ordinary Italian evening "corso." The sidewalks were full. Everyone was out taking the air. Perhaps a tenth of the strollers were wearing uniforms and these mingled freely with the others. Everybody seemed to be in a good humor. Aside from the clumsy guns there were but few signs of militarism. At this great Fascist festivity the Barians were simply having a good time.

An automobile equipped with radio and loudspeaker was radiocasting an opera from somewhere and crowds gathered round to listen. A provincial-looking mama and papa with two young daughters were standing in front of a confectionery shop eating cream puffs. They all leaned way over so as not to get custard on their Sunday clothes. A young man and his fiancée stopped a long while in front of a jewelry store. I went to a movie that was so full I couldn't get a seat, even after waiting half an hour.

At eleven my train was due to leave for Rome. The Secretary of the Fascist Party, who had been the guest of honor, was also scheduled to return to Rome at that time. So the station was packed with uniformed men who had assembled to send him off. Still I had no trouble pushing into a third class car and finding a seat by the window. Near me was a sparkling Fascist captain in resplendent uniform. As he entered the car he had a small boy in his arms. He took a cushion from his baggage, put it on a seat, and stretched sonny out on it to go to sleep. The father then removed his boots and collar, making himself comfortable. He looked a bit comical in his slippers.

At each of the first five stations after Bari the train was met by bands and uniformed crowds. There were also fireworks. The Fascist Secretary saluted, the multitude cheered, and we went on, keeping to schedule.

By two in the morning most of my fellow travelers were sleeping. At six, workers began to get on the train to go into Rome. The celebration was over. Work had begun.

It had all been illuminating to me. I was again convinced that Fascists are just "folks." Probably National Socialists are, too, and Communists and Democrats as well. I think we are all trying to organize ourselves better, to get ahead, and live a fuller life.

I wonder if it is outrageous for me to like Fascists in Bari, National Socialists in Munich, and Radicals in Lyons? You may laugh at me, when I say it, but I think they are very much alike!

R. H. MARKHAM

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Idea vs. Fallacy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To classify the different justices of the United States Supreme Court as "Liberals" or as "Conservatives," as is so frequently done in newspapers and periodicals, often appears to imply that their objectives are entirely different. What if it should turn out that they are the same, that the difference between them are differences of conviction as to the path leading to the desired result. True liberalism must be that whose ultimate fruitage is liberation, of a genuine, sound sort. Presumably every liberty-loving person is for it. The difference between the truly liberating and the enslaving tendencies is more clearly indicated by a line drawn between an idea and a fallacy than by a line drawn between this and that individual or group in the public service.

MILTON B. MARKS

Los Angeles, Calif.

Strikes: 1913 and 1937

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much of today's news sounds strangely similar to that which filled the front pages during the latter part of 1913 and the first few months of 1914. In September of 1913 a strike was called in the coal fields of southern Colorado. That was as near a 100 per cent walkout as any strike could possibly be. About two weeks after the strike began the mine operators signed and had published a joint statement agreeing to every demand of the union in regard to wages, hours, living conditions, company stores, and the right to have their secret union meetings. The operators would not agree to deduct the union dues from the miners and give it to the union officials in one lump sum. Because of this refusal, the strike leaders persuaded the men to vote for a continuation of the strike. Then for the next few months there was serious trouble which culminated in several skirmishes between the strikers and the state militia, and the United States army regulars were called in to preserve order. In April the miners' strike fund gave out and the men were compelled to go back to work wherever they could find it and at any wages offered.

The strike leaders came to Colorado with a fund of about a million and a half dollars. This fund had been raised by miners in Pennsylvania and near-by states. While the union leaders were receiving large salaries, the striking miners were getting doles of only a few dollars a week and living through the winter in canvas tents. If the strike had ended at the first conference, the whole district would have been strongly unionized, many lives would have been saved, and business in the territory would have profited immensely. But the inference is that there would have been no occasion to spend that strike fund of more than a million dollars. Another inference might be that the union officials would not trust the men to pay their dues. At any rate, it was not the condition of the men which was given consideration but the treasury of the union (or more properly the union officials).

K. G. WESTFALL

Elko, Nev.

Work of the W. C. T. U.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Following its usual custom, the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union sent out this spring several hundred baskets containing food and delicacies for the sick and shut-ins around Boston, and visited the sick and disabled soldiers and sailors in various hospitals of the State. The work of its various departments and the great program of alcohol education being carried on all over the country which will cost well up to a million dollars is answer, perhaps, to the question so often asked: "What is the W. C. T. U. doing?"

(MRS.) GRACE M. PUTNAM

Secretary, Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

Boston, Mass.

Freedom Through Responsibility

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The ideas embodied in these paragraphs from "Politics for Young Americans," by Charles Nordoff (1875), I think you will agree, are fundamental Americanism, and cannot be too widely broadcast in these days of loose thinking on basic issues:

> Stability of laws, stability in industry, in business, stability of character, and a purpose in the individual, are of far greater importance than the most brilliant experiments in government, or the most seductive and adventurous enterprises. But it must be borne in mind that nothing is stable except justice. Unjust and unequal laws are liable to perpetual change.
>
> In all earthly contrivances there is a tendency to change; and it has been noticed that as we increase in population, there is an increasing propensity to impose more upon the Federal Government, and to take from the powers of the local governments. This, all wise citizens ought to resist; for as we increase in population it is necessary that we shall ever add to the number of objects over which the people shall determine and rule in their local governments; for thus only can their political harmony be continued.

What an opportunity there is in these troubled times to bring to humanity the message of the security and poise to be found in the everlasting facts upon which our government is built! Is there any one precept that needs stressing more than individual freedom through individual responsibility?

A. E.

New York, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Where Success Fails

By Mary Zirkle

"THE day of individualism is over," it is too often said, "because there is no more opportunity in America for individual success."

How often of late years has that cry been heard; and neither argument nor visible evidence to the contrary makes the slightest impression on the pessimist. Yet, consider the case of Clara and Joe.

Every summer for a dozen years I have spent a few days in a sleepy little Ozark town, stopping during business hours in a relative's general store on Main Street. Across the way is an old warehouse, and there the young couple, Clara who had worked in an overall factory and Joe with a hill-farm background, started a transfer business with one battered truck.

There was in the beginning no trucking service between this town and the larger cities, but roads were being built and improved in the hill country, and the couple soon established a bi-weekly service to a big town. At first they hired no drivers, and Clara took her turn piloting the truck over the hundred miles of twisting, dusty gravel.

* * *

By the time the depression struck, they had two good trucks, and had extended their route to St. Louis. This, the keeper of the general store assured me, effected a vast, if tardy, improvement in the manners of the local railway freight agent. It also caused a revival of interest in the growing of small fruit in the region, for there had not been previously any direct haul to the St. Louis markets.

If this were a success story, it would have a brilliant climax; for our friends' trucking service now operates a small fleet of streamlined trucks, and includes not only St. Louis and Springfield, but Memphis and many smaller towns. All through the depression it grew and prospered, almost as if it did not know that there was no opportunity.

Yet, with that increasing prosperity there has grown as surely each year a sense of uneasiness, of boredom. It is all too painfully evident that for the owners the real fun lay in the acquiring, not in the having. Convenient as their money is, they have expected more of it than it can buy for them. They would not go back to their beginnings; people cannot do that unless forced by circumstances, and then it is not the same beginning; but they are a modern example of the couple in the poem popular a generation ago, who yearned to return to the old times when they had been "so happy and so pore."

Here, it appears, is an opportunity for another sort of individualism. We had, during the worst of the depression, a fad for hobbies that was not the least of the horrors of that sad time; but this could, in the very nature of things, solve nothing. Education for spiritual values, for the inner resources that make for a balanced and satisfactory life, must begin in childhood, and can scarcely be acquired by any mass movement.

* * *

Already there are multiplied signs that this sort of pioneering must be done—is, in fact, more vital to labor than the casting off of its remaining shackles—if with returning prosperity we are not to return also to the excesses, the pseudo-Hollywood standards of 1928. It was in that glittering and feverish year that, tutoring students in an elementary natural science course in a midwestern state university, I discovered that a considerable number of my charges did not know the directions. Quite simply, they had never learned to recognize, to have any feeling for, the points of the compass.

This revelation saddened me unaccountably, although, with a carefully cultivated modern tolerance, I argued: "But why should they know the directions? They know to turn right and left, and to follow the highway markers. The red light by the elevator shaft means Going Down, the white light, Going Up. Sophisticated and sheltered as they are, what more do they need?"

* * *

"Bosh!" snorted instinct, from the depths of a wisdom more ancient than tolerance. "A people that has forgotten that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west is headed for grief, as any child who feels the dust of midsummer hot under his bare feet could tell you."

How close instinct came to estimating the cause of the great crisis, I cannot say; but I wonder if the parents who had worked to surround those young people with luxury had anticipated the exact results of their efforts, any more than Clara and Joe, building a fine business from a local chore, had thought to look where they themselves were going. Perhaps the answer lies in a better awareness of the world and forces around us; and this again is a matter for the individual.

It is far from being a simple matter to preserve the initiative, the drive that prevents American society from becoming static, and still to develop the philosophy that must underlie a true appreciation of life; but to say that it cannot be done is to throw down a gage that has not yet been refused by the human race.